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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK

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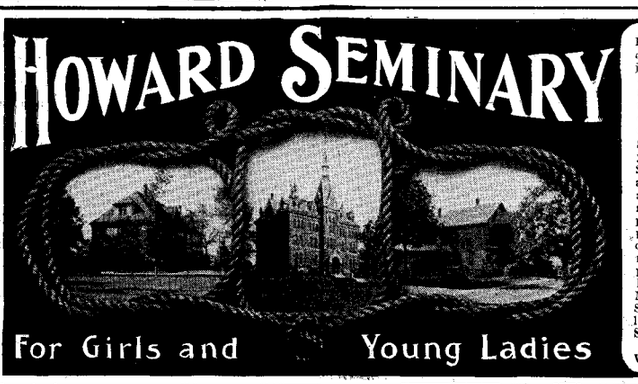

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TARIFF REVISION PRESENT AND TO COME

"JUST wait until the people see the bill for the Tariff Bill!" exclaims the Louisville *Evening Post* (Ind.) in gleeful anticipation. The editors of the country, however, decline to wait and are expressing their views with wonted freedom and point. By his practical acceptance of the conference report President Taft had already made himself the storm center of tariff controversy, and his action in appending his signature to the bill, thus making it the law of the land immediately after its passage, merely intensifies the chorus of praise and blame. For the bill as it stands there is the abundance of sweeping condemnation and scarcity of ungrudged approval commonly accorded to tariff measures. While Democratic and Independent papers grant that the new law is an improvement upon the Senate draft, they are divided as to whether or not it is an actual advance upon its predecessor, and are practically united in the belief that at all events the law does not give the full relief desired.

Thus the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) jeers at a tariff "revised by its friends"; the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the net result shows duties "higher than those of the Dingley Act"; the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) denounces the Republican conferees for "betraying a sacred trust"; the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) speaks of "revision upward"; the Florida *Times-Union* (Dem.) finds in the bill "nothing for the people"; the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) menaces the party in power with "an awful reckoning," while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) observes metaphorically that the President "may have saved the halter, but a saved halter and a stolen horse can afford only cold comfort to those who hold up the halter."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) is glad that the President has "vindicated a principle"; the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) discovers in the bill "an important gain for the advocates of lower tariff"; the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) holds that Mr. Taft has shown the way toward more extensive revision, and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) points out to its readers the futility of academic discussion, saying that "the actual working of the tariff will very soon begin to reveal the advantages that may result to the country."

On the whole the Republican press is well content to rest the case for the party on the President's concise statement of his reasons for signing the bill. In this brief message to the people Mr. Taft says in part:

"I have signed the Payne Tariff Bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted, but a fulfilment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. . . .

"There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates.

"This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade bill.

"It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority, the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand, and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices."

The President expresses especial satisfaction with the Philippine tariff section, the administrative clauses, the maximum- and minimum-rate provision, and the corporation tax.

Peppery comments by the prosecution and mollifying remarks by the defense are plentiful enough, and different schedules are viewed in all possible lights by papers of diverse political and economic creeds. But a frequent and practical consideration is the bearing of the present bill on future tariff agitation. Thus the Denver *Times* (Ind.) says, hopefully:

"Not in the bill itself, but in the discussion of its character, a great advance has been made; propositions have been established upon which the American people can give a more intelligent and less partizan consideration to the tariff issue.

"'The tariff is a tax which the consumer must pay.' So much of the Democratic contention of years has been adopted by the President and by the progressive Republicans of House and Senate.

"To gain this great enlightenment may repay the country for the cost of this Congressional session. It is well to utilize this advantage of enlarged knowledge to the utmost, for it is nearly all (since the corporation profits tax is not a part of the tariff itself, altho a part of the bill) that will accrue of benefit to the American people from months of labor, oceans of talk, and millions of expenditure for an extraordinary session of the national legislature."

Much in the same key is the comment of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* that:

"The principal obstacle in the way of a union between the so-called free-traders of the two great parties is the fact that there are, in reality, no free-traders now in either party. That classification has become extinct. We have in its stead a group of

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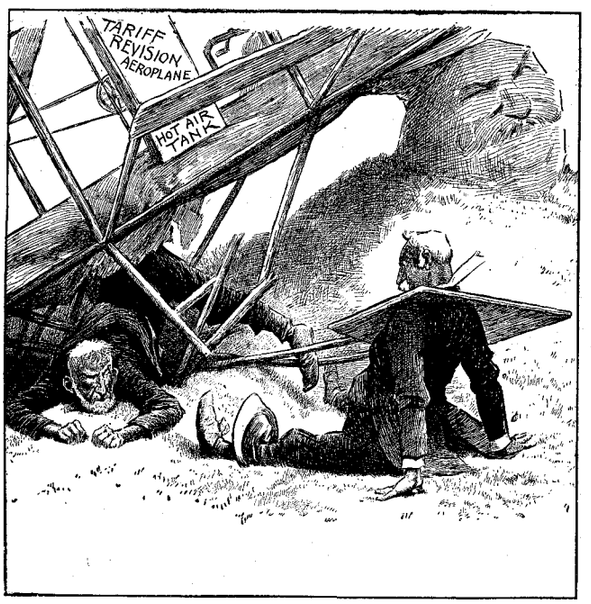
moderate protectionists. Tariff men of this stamp may now be found in either party, and in all parties; and their contests for tariff re-form in the future will be carried on within, not without, their organizations.

"The tariff has ceased to be a party question or a party issue. When the present bill is disposed of there will naturally be some personal feeling. It will take a little time to allay the revolt on one side and the resentment on the other. But no vital party principle has been disturbed and no partizan tie has been broken. In these days Republicans, like Democrats, may differ widely on the tariff question without abandoning their party allegiance or having their party loyalty questioned.

"The Republican party will not go to pieces over the tariff clash. Neither will the Democratic party. Both have survived much greater internal disturbances in the past."



THE WRONG BROTHERS, WHO TRIED TO FLY TOO HIGH.
—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

The remark of the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) that, "tariff revision will not stop at this point," and its intimation that future legislation will necessarily reduce the imposts upon the necessaries of life, has its counterpart in editorial utterances from many other quarters. Thus the Providence *Journal* says:

"The protected interests have found that there is such a thing as public sentiment, and that the President represents it. Downward revision may linger, but the plundering of the consumer will not go beyond a certain point."

And the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), published in the region of Republican insurrection, expresses a similar view in the following paragraph:

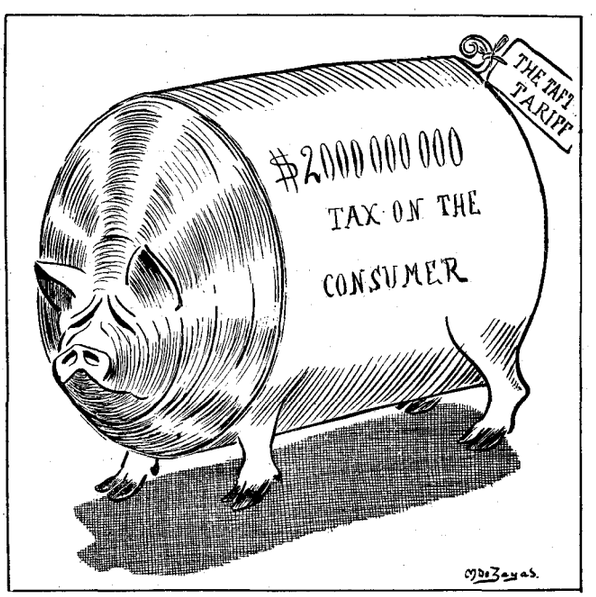
"Viewed not from the standpoint of our desires, but from that of politics as the game is played, tariff revision has taken a long step forward. The right-about-face has been effected. From now on the reverse march can be continued. Notice has been served that henceforward higher schedules will not be tolerated, that lower rates are to be the order."

It is noteworthy that comment in the Southern press is often far more judicial and free from extreme partizanship than that in the papers of other sections, Republican or Democratic. In *The Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), of Norfolk, we read:

"That Mr. Taft has vindicated his personal sincerity is a subject for general satisfaction. That he erred in his strategy does not admit of denial. That his theoretical views of protection have not yet ripened into full accord with his practical desire that the privileges of the classes should not be founded on the burdens of the masses is equally apparent. He will learn better as time goes on, we hope and believe. One thing is sure. The tariff war has just begun and will not end until a Congress is elected which shall go to the root of the popular discontent by such use of the Federal power of taxation as will extend justice to all, preference to none. Whether this genuine reform is to come through a repentant and self-regenerated Republican party, or from a Democracy united as one man for its ancient faith, remains to be seen. But it will come through one agency or another; and the day of deliverance will be expedited by the signal failure of the Congress now adjourning to meet fully its responsibilities and opportunities."

While the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) complains that the South is "still getting the penalties and none of the advantages of protection," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is inclined to blame the Democratic members of Congress about equally with the Republicans for the deficiencies of the law, and finds that Democratic op-

ANOTHER NEW CENT.
—Ketten in the New York *World*.



"ANOTHER BIG BILL."
—De Zayas in the New York *World*.

THE CENT AND THE BILL.

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THIS WILL HELP SOME.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

IT WORKED.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

PRESIDENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT.

position in Congress has been chiefly based "upon the complaint, not that it is a highly protective measure, but that it makes an unfair division of the protection swag."

The position of Southern Democrats is thus explained by the Savannah *Morning News* (Dem.):

"Democrats of the South have been censured for assisting in upholding high duties on manufactured products of the North, but if they had refused to give such support their States wouldn't have got protection for their raw materials or manufactured products. Their States couldn't prosper under a system which required their people to pay protection prices for their supplies and sell their products at free-trade prices."

What the Democratic position on the tariff question is to be in the future is thus stated by Mr. Bryan's paper, *The Commoner:*

"While a few Democratic members of the House of Representatives and several Democratic Senators repudiated the platform, they did not represent the rank and file of the party and their apostasy does not change the attitude of the party. The Democratic voters are for tariff reform—and the tariff reform along the lines laid down by the platform. The people now know the difference between tariff REVISION and tariff REDUCTION, and they want tariff reduction. Articles coming into competition with trust-made articles should be put on the free list—that means, among other things, free iron ore.

"There should be a material reduction in the tariff on the necessaries of life, especially on such articles as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. No material reduction can be hoped for in the tariff on woolen goods so long as the wool-growers and the manufacturers stand together. The tariff on wool is the keystone of the tariff arch. It is used to fool the farmers, altho but a small percentage of the farmers raise sheep. As long as Democrats concede protection to sheep-growers they can not oppose the protective principle elsewhere. We must have free wool if we are to have cheaper clothing. The people demand reduction on other necessaries of life—on sugar, on cotton goods, on hardware, machinery, agricultural implements, etc.

"The platform also declares for free lumber, free paper, etc.—these are all a part of the people's fight against injustice.

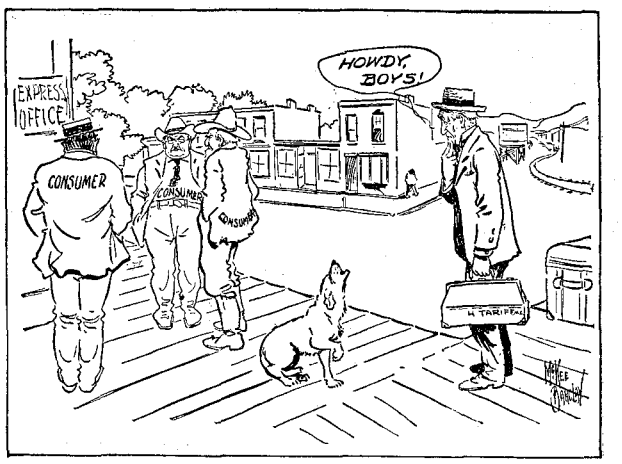
"After eliminating the worst features of the tariff a systematic plan should be adopted looking toward a gradual reduction—a revenue basis being the end in view. A Democratic tariff law should first eliminate the grosser features of the present law, then fix a maximum *ad valorem* rate and then provide for a reduction of a certain per cent. each year until a revenue basis is reached. Protection for protection's sake has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Yet the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) believes that should the Democrats come into power and try to frame a tariff measure, their votes would be as divergent as they were upon proposed amendments to the present law. For

"the South is by no means such a unit in favor of purely revenue tariff as the political tradition of the section would indicate. The geographical aspect of the tariff question has more than once changed in the history of the country, and the future may see some States of the South contending for protection while the stronghold of the low-tariff idea is in the Northwest."

The Baltimore *News* sees cause for considerable satisfaction in the fact that at last the country is educated up to tariff legislation, saying on this head:

"This tariff measure will go to a public competent, for the first time, accurately to appraise its merits and demerits. There never



THE CONGRESSMAN'S HOMECOMING.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun.*

was a time when the country knew one-quarter as much about tariff and tariff-making as it knows now. Any man who imagines that by voting now for the conference report he has contributed to allay disaffection and to convince the country that the measure is ideal will discover his error. The public, having secured some light, will do its own judging."

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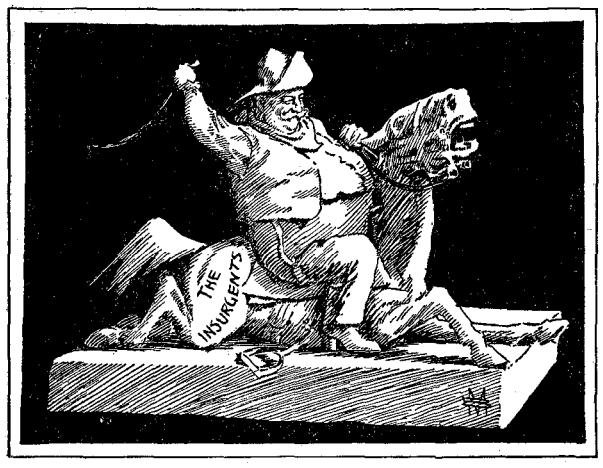
A CALL TO ROUSE THE WEST

IF the West is to snatch the scepter of national power from the East, this is the time to do it, say some of the editorial observers, because the West is now deeply stirred by resentment over the tariff. The revolt of seven Republican Senators and twenty Republican Congressmen, mostly Western, against the Tariff Bill, gives point to Governor Johnson's Seattle speech calling upon the West to "throw off the shackles of the East," and leads the New York *World* to believe that it "means popular revolt at the white heat of indignation," and "is a political portent worthy of close attention." "We doubt," it adds, "if President Taft can consider it with equanimity quite unshaken." The Republican votes in the House against the tariff included seven of the eight Representatives from Minnesota, seven from Iowa and Wisconsin, and one each from North Dakota, Kansas, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, and New York. In the Senate the irreconcilable Republicans were: Beveridge of Indiana, Bristow of Kansas, Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins of Iowa, Dolliver of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Nelson of Minnesota.



THE BRONCO-BUSTER.
(With no apologies to Frederic Remington.)
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

While this insurrection was in full swing in Washington Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, delivered his stirring speech at Seattle, in which he said:

"It is time that the West threw off the shackles of the East. I would preach no sectional divisions and no sectional strifes, but Minnesota and Washington and the States between them, with those to the south of us, should rise in their might and claim for themselves that fair share of influence in the halls of Congress and in the administration of national affairs to which they are entitled by every law of common sense, as well as of political economy. . . .

"We, as an integral part of the American people, should cast our influence and our votes, not only to advance the material interests of our own particular section, but we should be broad enough and big enough to labor for the common good of our common country. We have in the States west of the Mississippi the undoubted balance of power, no matter under what name the national Administration at Washington exists. In the years that have passed our population and our material wealth have not enjoyed that representation to which they are entitled, and, furthermore, our leaders have been content to follow in no small measure the leadership of men who represent relatively small constituencies and smaller commonwealths."

The Governor's words are heartily indorsed by the New York *American*, the organ of Mr. Hearst, who is not in love with the Eastern political leaders. If the Democrats in Congress, says this paper, "have the ear to hear and the grace given them to understand, they may follow the bugle call of Johnson to better things than they have had reason to hope for for a dozen years." The New York *Evening Post*, too, which seldom is able to agree with *The American* on any subject, sees reason in the Governor's protest. It credits him with keen political insight, and adds:

"If there is to be a new party alinement, by which the West and the South should join hands against the East, Governor Johnson is in a fine position to assume its leadership. But whatever the future has in store for him, there can be no doubt that he uttered yesterday the thoughts of many hearts. Everything that has occurred in the special session of Congress has shown how ripe the West is for revolt. From that section came most of the Republicans who refused to bow the knee longer to the Baal of protection. It was an Illinois Republican Congressman, Mr. Mann, who showed how the popular demand for free wood pulp and cheaper printing paper had been defeated by the power of a single Senator —Hale, of Maine. And the sharpest exposures of the frauds and villainies in the tariff have been made by Western Senators. The whole situation is one to give serious disquiet to President Taft. It portends disaster to his party in next year's elections, unless the needed steps are taken to allay the growing discontent."

The Providence *Journal* rises to remark that some of the Easterners are just as sick of the Eastern political bosses as the Westerners can possibly be, and it goes on to say:

"The Old Guard in Congress, the leaders who largely rely on Eastern support, are no more representative of public opinion in the Atlantic States than they are of public opinion in the Mississippi Valley.

"To employ a paradox, the new sectionalism, which the Governor of Minnesota preaches, is not sectionalism at all, but nationalism. It recognizes the rights of every part of the country and every class in the community. It is against 'the interests,' in so far as these are inimical to the ultimate consumer. It is capable of seeing beyond its own immediate neighborhood, as our high-protection Congressmen have proved themselves unable to do. It is an orderly but none the less portentous revolution, a protest against the old doctrine of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Governor Johnson says, 'We should cast our influence not only to advance the interests of our particular section, but for the common good of our country.' That is first-rate doctrine for every intelligent and patriotic American. It is the doctrine enunciated by President Taft to his Congressional callers on a certain famous occasion not long ago. It is the only sensible and coherent doctrine for a country constituted like ours. . . . . .

"To shut our eyes to the meaning of the recent Republican votes in Congress against the Aldrich Tariff Bill would be folly. They are indisputable signs of a growing Western discontent. They are exactly in accord with Governor Johnson's plea for united action against the selfish policy of the East, and they gather seriousness from the fact that they better interpret contemporary public sentiment throughout the United States than the high protection of the Old Guard interprets it."

Turning to the comment on the other side, the Chicago *Tribune* informs the Governor that if the West desires more influence in Congress, it can easily gain it by sending more influential men there. It observes:

"Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, says the transmississippi States should 'arise in their might and claim for themselves that fair share of influence in the halls of Congress and in the administration of national affairs to which they are entitled by every law of common sense as well as of political economy.'

"That is good advice. It would have been better if the Governor had rounded it out by telling the States in question how to acquire that influence in the halls of Congress to which they unquestionably are entitled. The recipe is a simple one. It is: Elect good men to Congress and keep them there.

"Iowa showed that it understood this, and practised it in the case of Senator Allison. Through him the State exerted an unusual degree of legislative influence. Minnesota understands it, and hence keeps Senator Nelson in Congress. New England understands it. Of the seven Senators of longest service, five represent four of the New England States. This helps to explain the predominant influence of that part of the country in tariff legislation.

"Ability and length of service, not the area or the population of the State he hails from, make a Senator or a Representative influential. The people of any transmississippi State can get their full

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share of influence in national affairs by going after it in the right way."

The Governor is accused by the New York *Globe* of trying to rouse sectional bitterness. We read:

"In recent years many attempts have been made to arouse feelings of suspicion between the East and the West. In 1896 Bryan sought to gain votes in the West by referring to the East as the 'enemy's country.' There is always in existence a latent stock of sectionalism, and doubtless it will persist as long as prejudice and ignorance survive. It is the nature of the narrow man, and no community is free of such, to distrust those at a distance.

"The aspiring politician with a demagogic bias thinks to win if he can stimulate this distrust into activity and be accepted as a champion of local interests against wicked outsiders. But the Bryan attempt did not succeed in 1896, nor since. The Civil War, the fruit of sectionalism, is not so far distant that its lessons are forgotten. Instead of the sectionalist gaining honor there has been a disposition to regard him as a common enemy—to assume that any person is no friend to the Republic who emphasizes sectional considerations and leaves out of view that among all the citizens of this country there are ten interests that are common to one that is antagonistic.

"In the East there are small-minded creatures who make a habit of sneering at the West as a region chiefly populated by crooks and trouble-makers, just as in the West their intellectual cousins hold forth from grocery boxes concerning the cormorant East. But so far the sane of each section have been able to keep its particular pests fairly well suppress, and the impression still prevails that, except in a geographical sense, there is neither East nor West nor South, but one country, united for all time by bonds of confidence and affection. . . . . .

"Of the Republican Presidents since the Civil War all except one have come from the Mississippi Valley, and the one exception was Western by adoption and owed his election to Western support. The Speaker of the House is a Western man, and so was his predecessor. Of the nine members of the present Cabinet five are from the West. The West long ago rose in its might and 'claimed for itself a fair share of recognition in the halls of Congress and in the administration of national affairs.'"

FIRST VOTES ON THE INCOME TAX

THO the Alabama legislature has ratified the proposed income-tax amendment, with the recorded opposition of but two members, the State Senate of Georgia has declined to consider the amendment with but two members in favor of such action, so that the advocates and adversaries of the measure may declare the honors even as far as voting goes. Yet the friends of the amendment find additional encouragement in the fact that the only party conventions that have met since the amendment was submitted, the Republican State Convention of Nebraska and the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, have cordially indorsed it. Summarizing the prospects for action on the amendment, the New York *Globe* says:

"Barring special sessions, not a third of the States will have an opportunity to pass upon the amendment before 1911. But by the middle of next winter or the early spring enough of the States representing every section except the Middle and Far West to make such predictions of considerable value will in all probability have considered the subject. Following Alabama and Georgia the regular sessions of the several legislatures will be held in the following order:

"November, 1909—Tennessee, Texas.
"December, 1909—Virginia.
"January, 1910—Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island.
"October, 1910—Vermont.
"January, 1910—Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
"April, 1911—Florida.
"January, 1912—Mississippi.
"May, 1912—Louisiana."

This paper considers the prospects of the amendment promising, unless its opponents bestir themselves sufficiently to win their first assaults; but newspaper comment throughout the country is so divergent as to throw little or no light on the probabilities in the various legislatures.

Altho income taxation has been stigmatized as "Socialistic," the Socialist view of that form of revenue production is thus voiced by Robert Hunter in the Chicago *Socialist:*

"Why allow a man to steal a million and then insist that he give back to the people through an income tax 25 per cent. of his stealings?

"The income-taxer says: 'A few millionaires are piling up millions and millions in unearned income. We won't demand the return to the community of all unearned millions; we will only tax the possessors of those millions a little higher than we tax the man who earns his income.'

"It is just as if we said to our millionaires: 'Here, let the people put into your purses all their millions. We don't object to that, but we insist that out of every dollar you pay in taxes to the Government 25 per cent. of your unearned income.'

"It's a shrewd way of getting around an honest solution of our problems. I don't wonder the British upper classes decided nearly one hundred years ago to undertake such a taxing scheme.

"It's a shrewd way to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

"If our upper classes were statesmen they would levy an income tax on themselves with the least possible delay.

"They would take the first opportunity to come before the people and say: 'Look how heavily we tax ourselves.'

"A great many would be deceived and would say to themselves: 'How generous it is for the rich to take on themselves such heavy burdens.'

"But the greed of our millionaires is too great for them to evolve a statesmanship so far-seeing. And the result happily will be that

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER.
—Gregg in the New York *American.*

the people will sooner learn that it is not 20 or 25 or 30 per cent. of unearned incomes that belong to the community, but 100 per cent.

"An income tax dodges the issue. The vital question before the people is the abolition of all incomes which are not the product of honest, useful, and productive labor."

Not even this pronouncement affects the attitude of that

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consistent opponent of both income taxation and Socialism, the New York *Sun*, which thus waxes sarcastic over the announcement that there was no "special demonstration" when the Alabama legislature ratified the amendment:

"Yet surely there should have been some 'special demonstration.' We won't go so far as to say that the houses of rich Montgomerians should have been sacked, tho that would have been an instructive lesson to those enemies of society. It may be too early for that.

"Wait patiently for the income tax. By that and sister schemes for the correction of Dives—and a man with $5,000 a year is Dives in Montgomery—success may be amerced and industry be milked, without resorting to such an interesting but perhaps too coarse illustration as we suggested.

"Still, there should have been a special demonstration. At least one hundred guns should have been fired to celebrate the happy beginning of the campaign. Should that campaign be completed as prosperously and an income tax imposed, as it will be, if the amendment becomes valid, States like Alabama would have that secret joy which people are said to have in the misfortunes of their friends. Alabama will not pay to any great extent. It will not be her funeral. The North and East and the great urban communities of the West will be the chief subscribers.

"A hundred guns? There should have been a thousand. It is worth more powder than that to learn how to make your neighbors pay your taxes."

A SETBACK FOR THREE-CENT FARES

AT first blush it might seem strange that any city would defeat a street-railway franchise providing for three-cent fares, or would vote to give "the monopoly hunters" a "strangle hold." Yet that is what the voters of Cleveland did last week, if we are to believe *The Public* (Chicago), the best friend of Cleveland's Mayor, Tom L. Johnson. But some other papers believe the voters were thinking more about rebuking Johnson than about the three cents. The referendum is one of the Mayor's pet ideas, and this time it has turned against its own parent. The vote may be interpreted, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "not as a sign that the people do not wish cheap railway fares, but that they have lost faith in the Johnson prescription for securing them." And the New York *Evening Post* looks upon the veto of the Mayor's scheme by popular referendum not so much as a decision on the merits of the question as "an expression of the city's weariness and disgust at the way in which the whole matter had been kept in politics, year after year."

The question before the voters was the ratification or rejection of a fourteen-year franchise granted by the Common Council to the Cleveland Traction Company, controlled by Herman Schmidt, a protégé of Mayor Johnson. This franchise provided that the company should never charge more than a three-cent fare, and that if at any time the profits should exceed 6 per cent. the fare should be reduced. While the company controlled but one-third of the car lines, it was claimed that in the actual working out of the scheme there would be three-cent fares and free transfers on lines carrying over 70 per cent. of the passengers, and that the other lines would be compelled by competition to grant like privileges. Against the ratification of this franchise was urged the alleged failure of three-cent fares under the Johnson régime, ending in a receivership for the Municipal Traction Company.

The Cleveland papers hail the defeat of the Schmidt franchise by a majority of 3,763 votes as a declaration for "traction peace," under the plan fathered by Judge Tayler, providing for a twenty-five-year blanket franchise with a three-cent fare for six months, and whatever fare thereafter that will yield 6 per cent. on the company's capital, with a general transfer system.

While the Cleveland *Leader* rejoices in Mayor Johnson's defeat, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is happy in the expectation of "an immediate and advantageous settlement" of traction difficulties, the New York *American* credits the Mayor with a practical triumph. Thus we read:

"Tom Johnson won a victory in the Cleveland street-railroad fight on Tuesday last, altho he lost at the polls. This sounds paradoxical. Nevertheless the special election brought him and his people promised relief from the traction magnates.

"The Cleveland lines are in the hands of a receiver. Federal Judge Tayler offers a remedy against the excessive exactions of the traction millionaires which is to be adopted. Instead of a three-cent fare, for which Johnson has waged many a battle, will come seven tickets for twenty-five cents. For every transfer an additional cent will be charged. The fare is now five cents without transfers on some of the lines. Best of all, the net profits of the roads must not exceed 6 per cent., which means inevitably the three-cent fare.

"Johnson deserves his victory. He has agitated the three-cent-fare idea for years. To defeat him on one occasion the Constitution of the State of Ohio was suspended. He has fought the politicians, the money powers, and the press of his community with unwavering fidelity, and at last his patience, his courage, and his persistence have won for his people a substantial part of their just demands."

But the New York *Times* holds up the domination of "Three-cent Tom" as a terrible warning to New York City transit reformers, and the Hartford *Times* finds that:

"The latest traction defeat which Mayor Johnson has suffered probably portends his political downfall. . . . . .

"The Cleveland experiment, proving a wholesale three-cent-fare scheme to contain a good deal of humbuggery, has kept the city restless for half a dozen years. The agitation has been costly and disturbing, but it has opened a great many thousand pairs of eyes."

Several other of the more conservative papers, however, express a degree of sympathy with Mayor Johnson, and credit him with accomplishing much in the way of securing cheaper traction service. Thus an editorial in the New York *Evening Post* concludes:

"Whatever may be the effect on Mayor Johnson's political fortunes, he can at least say with truth that his prolonged contest has resulted in giving Cleveland better service at lower rates."

OUR IMPERIALISTIC PENNY—The momentous question of the propriety of allowing the artist's initials to appear on the new one-cent piece bearing Lincoln's head, and even the lamentable oversight of the mint in neglecting to make the coin adaptable to slot-machines have been overshadowed by the discovery of the New Orleans *Picayune* that the innovation "may be said to mark the first visible and outward emblem of the transmogrification of the Republic into an empire." Ex-President Roosevelt is held responsible for this iniquity; and *The Picayune* thus luridly foreshadows yet worse things:

"It means that the day is coming when the head of the regnant President will be found on the national gold eagle, and this may happen when a champion red with the blood of lions and crowned with the trophies of a hundred victories over the savage beasts of equatorial Africa shall return to find the American people impatient for the coming of a thundering political Jove, who will make a great noise and boss the corporations and compel everybody to submit to his radical decrees. The Goddess of Liberty, which has heretofore adorned our coins and the liberty of which she was a fitting emblem, will then have wholly disappeared."

Some journalistic friends have hastened to reassure *The Picayune* by pointing out that before this time the faces of ex-Presidents and other statesmen have appeared on paper currency and stamps without causing the downfall of the Republic; while the Springfield *Republican* sympathetically remarks that "it must be mighty hot down in the Crescent City!" and the New York *Tribune* suggests that the Weather Bureau send a cooling breeze in that direction.

A practical reason for decorating our coins with the likenesses of our great men is given by the Washington *Star*:

"If the Lincoln cent is a precedent, the American coinage may acquire a historical value which heretofore has been lacking. Stamps are stuck on letters and canceled and then destroyed. Only a few are preserved, and these are mutilated with the black-

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ening of the official marks. Coins have powers of endurance which are appreciated by archeologists, and it may be that for the sake of the diggers in the ruins of this civilization, who may be imagined as seeking for light upon this era centuries upon centuries hence, the United States should proceed to immortalize the features of the men who made and those who saved, and then again those who developed, this nation, by means of the small change struck from time to time at the mints."

INSURANCE HOSPITALS

"HOW vastly better is this method of spending money than the old!" exclaims the Chicago *Record-Herald*, contrasting the project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for curing policy-holders suffering from tuberculosis, with the huge sums spent a few years ago by other insurance companies in handling legislatures, contributing to campaign funds, enriching insiders with enormous salaries, indirect gambling in Wall Street, and other "wasteful and hurtful" methods. These practises were not at that time forbidden by law, but it turns out that the plan to establish a tuberculosis sanitarium is illegal. The New York State Superintendent of Insurance, while expressing his appreciation of "the practical philanthropy behind the application," finds that the strict interpretation of the law regarding the holding of land by insurance companies compels him to refuse permission to buy a tract in the Catskill Mountains for a hospital. However, Mr. Hotchkiss, the superintendent, has left room for hopes in his suggestion that:

"The enlightened public opinion of the present day, particularly in a State whose legislature meets annually, may be relied on quickly to find expression in new laws or approved amendments to old laws. Hence, if this interpretation of section 20 (2) is not in accord with that of public opinion, the legislature of 1910 will doubtless grant the power which the legislature of 1849 withheld."

Meanwhile the idea of this novel function of insurance companies seems to appeal to the reason and imagination of editorial writers. "Enlightened selfishness" is a pet phrase employed, approvingly, to characterize the hospital plan. The company itself offers a financial justification for the movement in its statistics showing that "of 88,542 deaths in 1906, 18.3 per cent. were from tuberculosis; of deaths at the age of twenty-four, 5,677 (45.74 per cent.) were due to the same cause."

Editorial indorsements of the idea are many and enthusiastic. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* appreciates the prospect of a new force in aid of general well-being and efficiency. The Chicago *Record-Herald*, already quoted, suggests a comparison with the method of medical treatment said to obtain in China and other countries where "doctors are hired by the year to care for families and keep them in health if possible." The Columbus *Dispatch* says:

"It is difficult to see any objection to the scheme. The policy-holders would gain through the prolongation of their lives, perhaps their cure of the dread malady; and so, too, would the company, through the payment of premiums through a longer term of years. The public itself would be the gainer through the presence of another agency for fighting tuberculosis—an enemy of the human race against which all possible forces should be arrayed. The proposed action by the insurance company, besides the good that would be done to the individual sufferer, would exert a powerful moral influence, demonstrating in the first place the fact that a tuberculosis sanitarium is a good business proposition and moving the still hesitating forces of government and philanthropy to take up the work at once and in earnest."

Without detracting from the credit due the Metropolitan Company, the Philadelphia *North American* shows that a fraternal insurance society, the Modern Woodmen of America, put a like plan into effect at least six months ago. Commenting upon a booklet issued by this fraternal organization *The North American* says:

"The pamphlet announces that, on January 1, 1909, the Modern Woodmen's Society opened its free sanitarium, located near Colorado Springs, Col., 'for the free treatment and cure of members of the society afflicted with consumption.' Any beneficial member of the society suffering from the disease is privileged to enter the sanitarium, 'subject to approval, under the reasonable rules for admission that have been established, and he will be cared for and treated free of all charge.'

"The statement of the finances of the Woodmen's campaign against tuberculosis shows that each one of the million members of the society is taxed ten cents for the maintenance of the sanitarium. At the time of the opening the per capita tax had been collected from more than 650,000 of the members. A ranch of 1,300 acres had been purchased, buildings erected, water works established, the water being piped from a reservoir three miles away; tents, tent-houses, and other quarters put up; roads built, and a herd of Holstein cows bought.

"The camp was put under the direction of an experienced physician, who had been the director of a private sanitarium for tuberculosis for several years."

The North American enthusiastically welcomes this new ally in the war against the maleficent bacillus, and concludes:

"We feel that all other subjects sink into insignificance as compared with the great one of abolishing needless disease and lengthening man's days. Whether as a moral, humane, or economic question, it is the most important that is before the world to-day. And man's 'enlightened selfishness' will be, we reiterate, the greatest force in solving this greatest of problems, of which tuberculosis is but a single phase."

But the New York *Sun* in an editorial anticipating the unfavorable action of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance upon the application, thus casts doubt upon the feasibility of the idea in its logical extension:

"To all persons of humane impulses such a project naturally appeals. On the other hand, it opens up possibilities of extension and development that are quite serious to contemplate. There are many other diseases besides tuberculosis which afflict insured persons and figure largely in insurance mortality statistics. If a hospital may be established and maintained out of the funds of a life-insurance company for its policy-holders who are suffering from tuberculosis, what argument is there against the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for pneumonia patients or a typhoid-fever hospital?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

QUIET, Madrid. You'll wake the baby.—*New York Mail.*

SECRETARY MEYER'S parcels-post plan seems to have been lost in the mails.—*Chicago Tribune.*

No one has heard King Alfonso say that he is having a perfectly corking time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

J. HAM LEWIS predicts war with China. Perhaps he has just had a dispute with his laundryman.—*Washington Post.*

FORTUNATELY the joker in the boot-and-shoe schedule was discovered in time. We were only half-sold.—*Indianapolis News.*

BECAUSE a few Senators appeared at the Capitol without their collars does not mean that the Aldrich collar has gone out of fashion.—*New York World.*

THE flying-machines haven't been trained to perch yet.—*Toledo Blade.*

"I AM a fixture in Nebraska," says Mr. Bryan. Very well, colonel, since you insist.—*Boston Herald.*

To travelers desiring prompt service at table: Make a noise like a Missouri senator.—*Boston Traveler.*

HARRIMAN'S health is much improved, and unattached American railroads begin to feel nervous.—*Washington Post.*

"THE Spanish cavalier stood in his retreat" is an instance of extensive observation comprest into one line of song.—*Detroit Journal.*

SOME one should have given advance information to the twelve unfortunate hippopotamuses who attacked Colonel Roosevelt.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

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SPAIN'S KETTLE OF HOT WATER

MACHINE guns and cavalry charges have put an end to the insurrection in Catalonia, altho in some remote spots disturbances are still occurring. The general strike which was announced at Madrid and Bilbao did not come off, and the normal condition of things reigns in Barcelona. Louis XVI., at the start of the French Revolution, tried to make terms with the people. Alfonso of Spain, through his Prime Minister Maura, ordered his subjects to be shot down by hundreds, imprisoned, and hanged. The Spanish terror of the people was met by a government terror much more formidable, and the Government triumphed.

But the savage measures of the Government have roused the resentment of the people, especially the Republicans and Liberals. The Republican organ *País* (Madrid) is highly indignant at the expedients resorted to by the authorities, who have "persecuted the press" at Barcelona by suppressing the two incendiary organs, the *Poble Catalán* and the *Progreso*. Thus we read in the *País* that Mr. Maura has invaded the rights of the people by his methods. To quote:

"The constitution guarantees to each citizen the enjoyment of his political rights, such as liberty to make public demonstrations, the right to assemble, the freedom of the press, and freedom of thought. These things were granted as long as a real constitution existed. But now the Government prohibits popular demonstrations and popular meetings, suppresses journals, confiscates the editions already published of journals not condemned, enforces strict censorship, garbles telegrams, capriciously charges with crime those who oppose the war in Africa, or publish news, even veracious news, inconvenient for the Government to have known, by mentioning the subject of the reservists and their families. We denounce as open to serious criticism the inopportune application of the law of public order, and the proclamation of martial law.

"But these things are not as grave as the dictatorship of the Governor-General of Catalonia, Mr. Cierva. The tyranny of his conduct is deplorable, but much more so are the brutal violence, the treachery, and the boastful arrogance of his procedure."

But the *Epoca* (Madrid) justifies the action of the Government in suppressing several papers which garbled the news and made out that the position of the Army at Melilla was much more dangerous than the official dispatches reported. This distortion of the news was intended to excite public fury against the King and his advisers, we are told. The *Liberal* (Madrid) retorts that Governor-General Cierva's dispatches from Barcelona are by their very brevity equally misleading and alarming. Here is one of them:

"The agents of public safety, by keeping watch over the central points of the city and the Benemerita mountain, and patroling the suburbs, prevent the formation of groups. Tranquillity has been established."

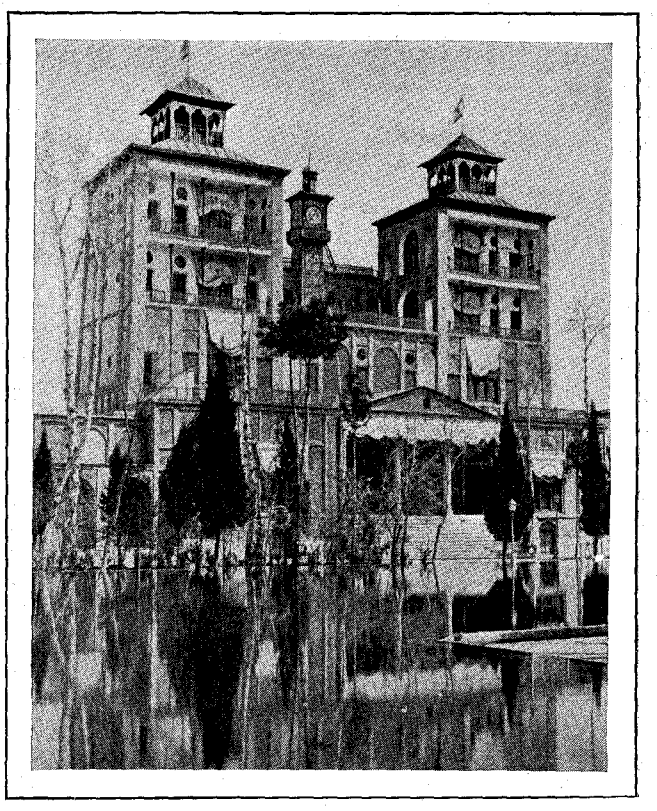
On this dispatch the *Liberal* comments as follows:

"If tranquillity has been established, why take such and so vigorous precautions? What most surprizes us is the brevity of the telegram which speaks of precautions without saying what they are taken against. And what are the groups whose formation is so much dreaded? Why are such groups forming? The immediate effects of this absurd regimen of anticonstitutional and arbitrary censorship to which Mr. Cierva submits telegraphic messages are that nothing is made known, with the result that the restless excitement and alarm of the public are aggravated."

The Paris *Figaro*, referring to Spain's war in Morocco, thinks it impossible for her completely to subdue the Kabyles of the Rif district. The Madrid correspondent of the *Temps* declares:

"Popular sentiment is growing more and more opposed to the military operations at Melilla, which the majority of the press describe as the conduct of a war of conquest, while the Government repeats that Spain is merely acting on the defensive. The journals of every shade of opinion in Madrid and the provinces elude by every means in their power the Government's restrictive decrees. The campaign of the press and the popular demonstrations made by the Republicans and advanced Liberals are evidently

THE BOY RULER OF PERSIA IN THE ARMS OF HIS TUTOR.
From a photograph taken several years ago. He is now twelve.



PALACE OF THE LITTLE SHAH.
He also has a country house equally magnificent.

DOING WELL FOR A YOUNG MAN.

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directed toward forcing the cabinet to call an early meeting of the Cortes, in which the opposition is preparing to make some pretty rude attacks."

The opposition paper, the *Imparcial* (Madrid), reckons up the difficulties of the Army in Spain as follows:

"The modern quick-firing weapons may clear the level plain of enemies in the twinkling of an eye, but it must not be forgotten that the inhabitants well know that Allah has fortified their home by numerous narrow defiles, which make it very difficult for them as valiant men, conscious of their strength and reckless of their life, to be made subject to a foreign yoke."

Referring to these words, an official organ of the German Government, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, remarks: "It is indeed good for the Spaniards to bear these remarks in mind and not to indulge in a false and fatal optimism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RUSSIAN REGIMENTS IN PERSIA

THE little Shah of Persia is "pathetically unhappy," and "would willingly exchange his honors for his mother's lap," remarks the London *Times*, and some European observers think that his Russian protectors would also be eminently pleased with this arrangement. All agree that the unhappy boy can not restore order in his unhappy country, and that as long as some Power must undertake the task, it might as well be Russia as any other; but it is evident from a reading of the British papers that England is uneasy over the presence of the Czar's regiments in a country that Russia has so long coveted. Objections have even been made on the floor of Parliament. To demand a Russian evacuation of Persia would rupture the *entente* that England has been so long cultivating with the Czar's government, but to let Russia quietly assimilate Persia would be worse yet. What is to be done? The Manchester *Guardian* thinks the Russian troops should be sent home. It remarks:

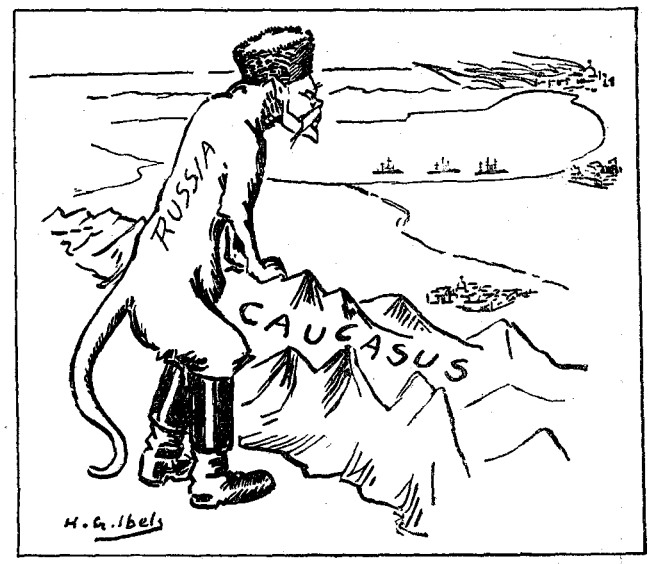
SARZAR ASSAD,

Chief of the Bakhtiari. He helped to storm Teheran and was a candidate for the Peacock throne.

"The duty of England at this moment coincides with her advantage. It is to our advantage that Persia should be reformed and free. A strong Persia and an independent Persia would be a bulwark to India, and we are in honor as in interest bound to assist and not to hinder Persia to recover her strength and retain her independence. That means, in general, a return to that policy of benevolent sympathy and non-intervention which was the policy of Sir Edward Grey a year ago, and in particular that we should press for the recall of the Russian troops from Persia. It needs no argument that Persia can be neither free nor strong so long as her capital is threatened and her Northern provinces are occupied by a foreign army."

The Nationalists, or revolutionaries, are bitterly opposed to the presence of the Russian troops, but as their activities are the cause of the intervention, the more actively they object, the more necessary the intervention becomes. As William Maxwell writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

"The Nationalists and the Bakhtiari are not reconciled to this Russian invasion, and demand as a condition of peace the withdrawal of the Russian soldiers. They have themselves made this concession impossible, for until order is firmly established in Teheran and Parliament has given proof of its



THE RUSSIAN PUSS-IN-BOOTS HAS HIS EYE ON PERSIA.
—*Amsterdammer.*

authority it is essential that Russia should act as the guardian of European interests."

The London *Times* thinks the Russian forces will "have a calming effect" on the revolutionaries; and the London *Standard* believes that "if Russia cares to discharge the duty of policeman" in Persia, "she makes Great Britain her debtor." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* would not be surprized if Russia persuaded the Nationalists to receive the deposed Shah back to the throne upon satisfactory conditions.

The Paris *Temps* says of Persia's future:

"What shall we say about to-morrow? The Shah who has disappeared leaves no regrets behind him. He was a mediocre scoundrel who lied to every one without even having the excuse of being a success. His successor is an infant, under whose name heaven only knows who the real power behind the throne will be. Whatever government is established, its first duty will be to remember the wise remark of Sir Edward Grey: 'The surest way of preventing foreign intervention is by maintaining order.' We are very pleased to see that this advice is being followed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE THE NEW SHAH'S HAREM WILL LIVE.

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OUR SAFETY FROM DICTATORSHIP

RECENT years have shown political developments in the policy of the Government at Washington which have puzzled and confused the minds of many European observers. The personal power of the President as commander of the Army and Navy and as directing their movements, the expansion of the United States in the Pacific, with its appearance of imperialism, have led many foreigners to think that some President on horseback may

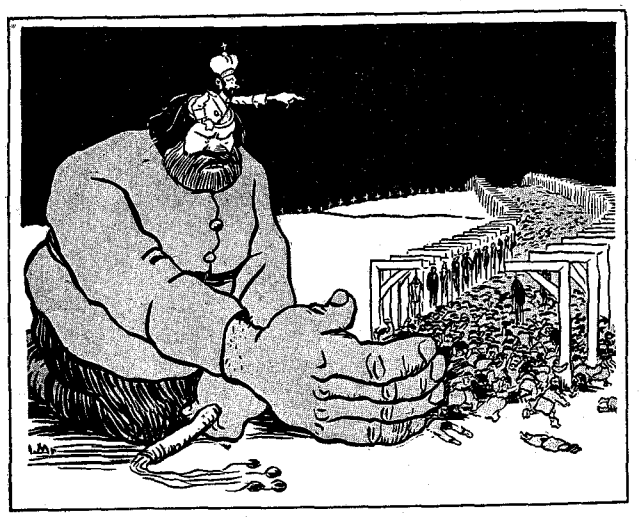


ILLUSTRATION FOR THE KAISER'S SPEECH TO THE CZAR.

"I drink to the continuance of the Russian Empire in the path which the exalted wisdom of your majesty has already pointed out to it." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

prove to be a Napoleon or a realized Boulanger. When General Grant reviewed the Grand Army at Washington Europe regarded it as a dangerous spectacle. Was it to be Napoleon and the Hundred Days? Those soldiers who had faced death for glory and patriotism, why should they not follow their leader for honor and power? This question is treated at some length in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels) by Jules Ingenbleek, who thinks that no United States President is likely to aspire to dictatorship. "A monarchy is founded upon honor, a republic on virtue." The idea of an imperial dictator is alike foreign to the political ideals of the country and to the aspirations of the several chief magistrates. Mr. Ingenbleek puts it in this way:

"Can we say that imperialism is on the eve of creating a sort of dictatorship for the benefit of the Presidency? We should not like to go so far as that, bearing in mind the many strong barriers which in the United States block the way against a despotic government. The diversity of races is at variance with the idea of an extreme chauvinism, the still emphatic autonomy of the several States which have constitutions and governments of their own, and the proportionately weak authority of the Federal center; the very limited duration which both law and political custom allot to the Presidential term; the boundless extent of the American territory on the one hand and the insufficiency of the military forces to compel a reaction on the other, all tend to the same end. Add to this the innate spirit of absolute liberty and the immemorial love of self-government which characterize the Anglo-Saxon race. These are, indeed, most powerful guaranties against autocracy."

The American style of dictatorship may be illustrated by the career of Mr. Roosevelt, this writer says, but such a dictatorship is limited in time as well as in other ways. Thus we read:

"The President of the United States can secure the domination of his own policies by vigorously exercising his special prerogatives, on the condition, however, that he does not stay too long in the White House, and especially refrains from violating the rights or wantonly wounding the susceptibilities of Congress.

"A feeling of significant weariness had taken possession of the Republican party at the close of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency. Some of them were tired of eternal subjection to the will of one and the same leader, others were filled with alarm at his growing influence."

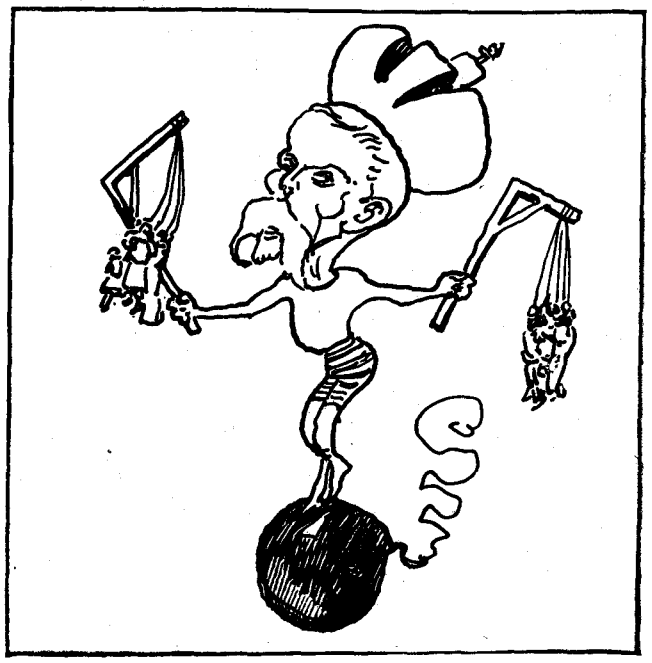
But Mr. Roosevelt himself had no spirit of a dictator in him. Preceding Presidents from Washington downward had accepted a second term. Mr. Roosevelt declined it and was content to depute another to carry out his ideas. Mr. Igenbleek observes:

"Roosevelt merely completed the term which McKinley began; altho he occupied the Presidential chair for eight years he only once passed through the baptism of election. In spite of this fact, as he felt the pulse of the people, he did not think it wise to allow himself to be nominated a second time. He was contented to impose upon the convention the candidate of his own choice."

If Roosevelt was not destined to be dictator no one will ever attempt it, for "it may safely be affirmed that in the exercise of Presidential power Roosevelt reached a limit which it would have been impossible to overstep."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNHEALED WOUNDS OF RUSSIA

THE condition of Russia has been very little ameliorated by the concessions of the Czar and the legislation of the Douma, but the Russians are suffering in almost complete silence, says one who is an exile for championing their cause. Their spirit has been broken by the Cæsarian terrorism of the Government, and the knout, the gallows, and the jail have done their work. At this very moment a Russian has broken silence to declare the truth in the strongest and saddest words. Russia socially and politically is to-day writhing in the most terrible anguish, writes Prince Kropotkin in his recent work, "The Terror in Russia," published in London. As a political exile, and formerly a prisoner in Russia, he thinks it "a public duty" to make "a statement of present conditions" and utter "a solemn appeal to all lovers of liberty and progress." It is a mistake to suppose that, altho fewer cases of official oppression are described in the general



NEAT WORK OF THE LITTLE FATHER.

The only way he can keep his balance.

—*Sueddeutscher Postillon* (Munich).

European press, that the Russian people are happier than they were before they enjoyed representative government. The Czar's manifesto has proved a deceptive farce. Prince Kropotkin tells us:

"After it had been solemnly declared that the political life of the country was to be reconstructed on new principles, and that, to use the very words of the Czar's manifesto, 'the population is

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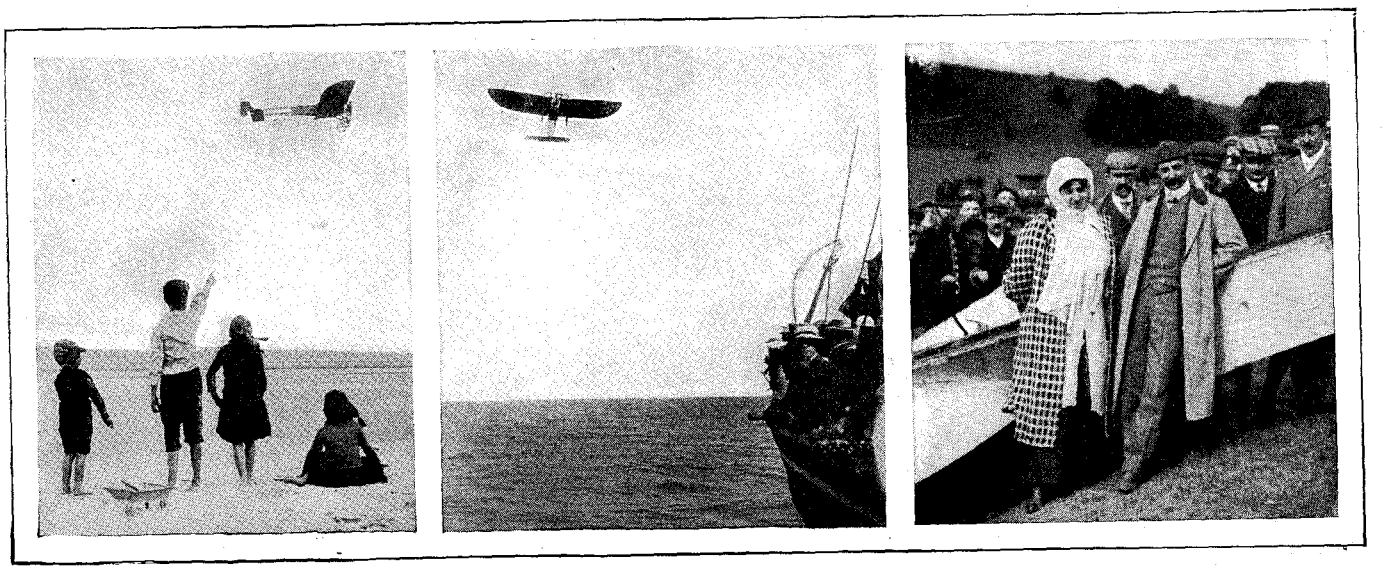


LEAVING THE COAST OF FRANCE. IN MID-CHANNEL. ON BRITISH SOIL.

BLERIOT'S FLIGHT ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

to be given the inviolable foundation of civil rights, based on the actual inviolability of the person, and freedom of belief, of speech, of organization, and meetings'—after that declaration had been solemnly promulgated, those who tried to realize these principles have been treated as rebels, guilty of high treason.

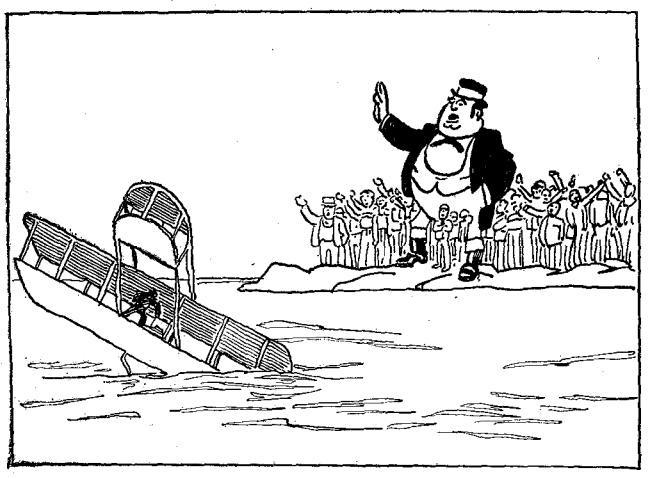
"Not only are the representatives of the advanced parties prosecuted for all they said and did during the years 1906–7, but even the most moderate party, the Octoberists, who take their standpoint on the letter of the October manifesto, are treated by the officials, high and low, of Mr. Stolypine's government as preaching treasonable doctrines."

The spirit of hatred rages in the Russian villages and cities, and oppression and cruelty on the part of employers and government officials are driving the people to despair. Prince Kropotkin, who is a learned man and knows the value of words, speaks in the following strong language, supporting his assertions by citing authentic documents. From his painful and realistic pages we quote as follows:

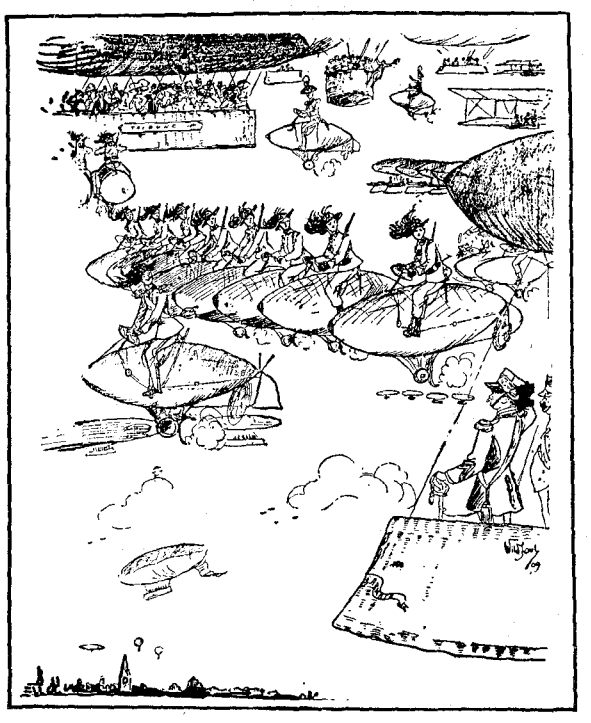
"If the present conditions had to be described in a few words, it might be said that, while the agricultural population and the workmen in the towns have been raised to a certain conception of individual self-respect, and while aspirations toward a more human treatment and increased liberty have spread far and wide over the country, we find, on the other hand, among the bureaucracy, high and low, and among its inferior agents in the villages, a real spirit of hatred and cruel revenge against the slightest manifestation of love for freedom, the result being that the relations between the population and the ruling classes have become extremely strained all over Russia. At the same time, large numbers are being driven to despair by the arbitrary acts of the lower agents of the Government in the villages and in the small provincial towns."

There are thousands of working-people out of employment and under suspicion or condemnation as rebels. Their idleness and despair aggravate the already sad state of the country. As he puts it:

"It is estimated that there are now at least something like 700,000 peasants and workingmen in European Russia alone who have been thrown out of their regular mode of life during the last two years in consequence of repression after strikes and the like, and who at the present time are mere outlaws wandering from one city to another, compelled to conceal themselves under false names, and without any possibility of returning to their native places and to their previous occupations. There are nearly three-quarters of a million persons whom only a general amnesty would permit to return to regular life and regular earnings."



ENGLAND'S NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.
"God save the channel!"
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



A MILITARY REVIEW IN 1911.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

WHAT DARIUS GREEN HAD IN MIND.

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A SOCIALIST PREMIER IN FRANCE

MR. ARISTIDE BRIAND, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Clemenceau as Prime Minister of France, is professedly a Socialist, and is mainly responsible by his writings and by his speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate for the Separation of Church and State and the spoliation of dioceses and religious congregations. His boast was that he had "driven Jesus Christ out of France." Clemenceau was not an avowed Socialist, altho he was in sympathy with the Labor party, so that Briand has the distinction of being the first Socialist premier of the Third Republic and the only one in Europe. Now that he has gained power, however, many of his fellow Socialists repudiate him. Mr. Jaurès, editor of the *Humanité*, for example, who at first hailed his promotion with delight, experienced a chill when Briand chose a cabinet in sympathy with the Clemenceau policies, and actually put a general, instead of an antimilitarist, at the head of the War Office. Some of the Paris papers hint that Jaurès is disgruntled because he expected this post for himself. Clemenceau once remarked in his sweetest manner in the course of a debate with Jaurès: "I hope I may not make an unfair use of the advantage I hold over Mr. Jaurès by my possession of common sense." The feelings of the Socialist editor may be imagined, therefore, when he sees Briand practically continuing the Clemenceau régime. Jaurès voices the dissatisfaction with which the Socialists in general regard the *personnel* of the new cabinet. This *personnel*, we are told, fully justifies the remark attributed in the press to the retiring Premier: "This is not the downfall of a cabinet but only of a single minister—myself."

SOCIALISM'S HIGH-WATER MARK.
Aristide Briand, Premier of France.

The *Aurore* (Paris), Republican, hopes that the new ministry, altho headed by a Socialist, will take steps to gain the confidence of "this republican country" and not be carried away "by the dreams of certain revolutionaries." But who will refuse the name of "an undoubted republican" to the "author of the Law of Separation," asks the *Lanterne* (Paris). "A posthumous dictatorship" is feared by the *Rappel* (Paris), if Mr. Briand is expected to dance to Mr. Clemenceau's music, while other papers, like the *Action*, welcome such a prospect. The *Soleil* (Paris), a Clerical organ, naturally speaks contemptuously of Mr. Briand's cabinet, which will, it declares, be merely

"an electoral agency to choose candidates for Parliament, juggle the elections, and secure supporters in the Chamber and Senate. It will not fail of partizans so long as it can secure them seats. Provided it knows how to rouse and keep up the hopes of the people, and the expectations of the candidates, it may live for next year, if it does not drop dead to-morrow."

The German papers are generally rejoiced at the fall of Mr. Clemenceau, whose foreign policy in Morocco did not altogether please them. The *Berliner Tageblatt* hopes that Mr. Briand will be less exacting in dealing with foreign affairs than his predecessor was. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that France is a warning to other countries and hints that the Government has fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire by substituting "the Socialist Briand" for "the individualist Clemenceau."

Mr. Briand has made his Socialism a mere cloak to his ambition, and is not sincere, declares the Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin). To quote the words of this organ:

"The fall of Clemenceau means merely the superseding of an individual. The system which promotes social reactionary views under the cloak of radicalism still stands its ground. And of this system Aristide Briand is the pliant tool. It was this system that raised him from an anarchistic advocate of the general strike to a place in the ministry."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE FRENCH NAVY

HIGH hopes are roused in France by Mr. Briand's choice of Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère as Minister of Marine. The decline of the French Navy has been synchronous with the incumbency of civilian heads of the Admiralty, and one of the main tasks of Mr. Briand will be the resuscitation of his country's reputation as a naval power. According to the European press the new Minister of Marine is eminently fit for his office and in the London *Standard* we read of Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère's appointment:

"This is a reversion to the earlier practise of the Third Republic, when the Army and the Navy were usually ruled by ministers who were soldiers or sailors; and it may be deemed a tacit condemnation of the political amateurs who have made such disastrous experiments with the French defensive services. . . . No better man could be chosen to superintend that complete reform and reorganization of the French fleet which is the most serious task before the Briand Cabinet."

German critics are not slow in recognizing the importance of this serious task and of pointing out how sorely the French fleet needs reorganizing, refitting, and general overhauling. Among these critics a very prominent military man, Count von Reventlow, has written an article in the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) in which he lays the blame on the civilian ministers who preceded the newly appointed incumbent. The German writer especially stigmatizes Mr. Pelletan, who was Minister of Marine in the Combes Cabinet, 1902-5. He proceeds:

"A long time must elapse before the French fleet can recover its former high rank as an instrument of war. This is bound to be the case, however competent may be the persons who are appointed to preside over the Ministry of Marine. So long as a radical or Socialist cabinet is allowed to govern the destinies of France, it will be almost impossible to repair the abuses and deficiencies which seem to prevail at the very heart of the French Navy."

It will be difficult for France even to build ships, so low has the condition of her dock-yards and foundries fallen. To quote this critic's words further:

"The question is not only how France can now build new vessels. Some exceptions of course must be made in expressing a verdict of despair over the naval industries of the country. But it will be admitted that the art of constructing modern ships is no longer of a high standard in France. For the past twenty years the results of manufacture throughout the whole domain of shipbuilding have been growing less and less satisfactory."

The want of discipline and the disorganization which reign in the French Navy make the crisis still more serious, we are told in the following words:

"The sources of military success and power in a country lie in the discipline, the order, and the predominance of the military element in all the business which concerns the Army and Navy. All these qualities, in fact if not in principle, are contradictory to a socialistic or democratic régime. How will France succeed in accomplishing the task which is set before her? We do not know. From every point of view the difficulties are enormous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ADULTERATED DRUGS

THE alarming scale on which drugs are still adulterated, in spite of the Pure Food Act, is strikingly brought out in a paper by Dr. H. H. Rusby, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, read recently at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. According to his paper, as abstracted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, August), drugs rejected and deported from New York are again shipped to this country, consigned to some other port, and admitted. A considerable number of such rejected drugs have been encountered in commerce, and Dr. Rusby assures us that importers, millers, manufacturers, and wholesalers are wilfully engaged in this business of handling inferior goods. He says, to quote the magazine just named:

"It has been found impossible to stop all of these shipments, even in the important port of New York, as competent examiners can not be found in sufficient numbers to make the necessary careful examination of all shipments. These goods are declared for other uses than medicine, and find their way into unscrupulous hands to be used as adulterants; they having been imported for that special purpose. As an illustration, one shipment of five tons of ground olive-pits was offered for import which the consignee, a dealer in drugs, declared were to be used as a filler for chicken food. Within a few months, samples of nine powdered drugs, of this firm's manufacture, were purchased and examined, in five of which the ground olive-pits were found. The importation could not be refused, as it was correctly declared, but a suspicion that the declaration was false led the inspector to investigate with the above results. This is but one case detected; hundreds, unquestionably, went through; the stuff was distributed throughout the country undetected and numbers of cases of illness doubtless did not respond to the remedy given, death possibly ensuing as a result of impure medicines given when recovery might have followed if proper and pure agents had been given. All the time the physician is wondering why drugs of vegetable origin vary so in potency in different cases."

In drugs offered for import, Dr. Rusby found henbane leaves that contained 28 per cent., by weight, of sand. Anise contained 25 per cent. of sand; cumin fruit 25 per cent. of stems and chaff; belladonna leaves from 50 to 80 per cent. of medicinally useless stems and fruit. Five spurious shipments of matico were found to four genuine within a year, while five shipments of spurious coto were offered and rejected, and not a particle of the genuine of this rare and valuable drug went into the market. To quote further:

"Henbane was found in stramonium and stramonium in henbane; winter savory was offered as thyme, Japanese aconite was offered as aconite, a very different article indeed; the worthless strophanthus hispidus continues to arrive as strophanthus and is distributed throughout the country to jeopardize and doubtless cause loss of life. The same is true of spurious jaborandi; an unknown rhizome for arnica root; the worthless maracaibo for cinchona bark; nearly all shipments of belladonna root contained poke root in amounts ranging from 15 to 42 per cent., some scopola root. Benzoin contained chopped bark and sand to the amount of 40 to 50 per cent. in weight, one lot being entirely spurious. The same was found with balsam of Peru. White calendula was found heavily coated with mineral matter colored to imitate saffron. Lycopodium was heavily adulterated with potato starch. Senna leaves full of seeds, sand, pieces of wood, and other impurities. Arnica flowers, mostly inula; cannabis indica grown in Africa; hyoscyamus muticus as henbane—this is collected in Egypt at a cost per ton less than one hundred pounds of henbane. . . . Inferior lavender leaves were dyed a beautiful blue. Spurious buchu is very common. Cut dandelion root was found to consist of chicory and small stones. Nux vomica consisted largely of small, worthless seeds rolled in clay, mixt with the pulp of nux-vomica fruit.

"Of powdered drugs anise contained 25 per cent. of sand; belladonna and poke root, 30 to 50 per cent. of olive-pits; digitalis, stramonium; gentian, ground olive-pits; tumeric, wheat starch; ipecac, 30 to 50 per cent. of ground olive-pits; euphorbium and gamboge, 25 per cent. of corn starch; same with sag; conium, asafetida, and santonica, heavily adulterated with exhausted birch bark. This is a formidable list and shows the state to which the sophistication of our drugs has arrived."

Dr. Rusby charges importers, grinders, and manufacturers with equal guilt in this matter, and largely blames the ignorance and shiftlessness of the ordinary retail druggist, whom he regards as incompetent to judge of the genuineness of crude drugs, much less that of powdered ones. He purchases his powders, extracts, and tinctures as cheaply as possible, and is often merely a shopkeeper selling goods of which he knows nothing. We read further:

"The pharmacopœia which should be his guide does not always show him how to determine accurately the genuine from the adulterated. Ignorance and carelessness seem to prevail among a large proportion of dealers and handlers of medicine; members of State boards are more often than not incompetent, being more engrossed in politics than in science, while the State inspectors are usually incompetent. It is a bad mess, and yet the retail druggists are making strenuous efforts to induce physicians to prescribe these often more than useless remedies, or substitutes. It is suggested that the production of vegetable drugs by agricultural methods, with the same intelligent understanding and care as the scientific farmer grows his grains, would do away with much that we now have to submit to. A careful selection of seeds, proper cultivation and preserving of the agents grown would in time insure better drugs. Then the retail druggist should be thoroughly equipped in identification, preparation, and care of his remedies, give less time to soda-water, nostrums, either of his own or other manufacture, cigars, and sundries. The curriculum for study should include four years and carry as a prerequisite a better educational equipment than now, and the same should include all who handle drugs, the inspector, importer, dealer, manufacturer. A long-suffering humanity demands these reforms, and is entitled to them."

WHERE TO BUILD—The Scriptural illustration about building one's house on a rock is as apt to-day as it was two thousand years ago, says *The American Carpenter and Builder* (Chicago, July). And yet, the writer tells us, one of the very things that modern builders bid us avoid in selecting a site is rock. He goes on to say:

"That is principally because of the great cost of excavating a cellar in rocky soil. Another objection to rocky soil is that water will not soak through rock, and so runs down it. Some of this water would be almost certain to seep through the cellar walls, thus making the cellar damp, or it might undermine the foundations. Again rock often contains springs. If a spring were opened during blasting it would mean either that the water would have to flow through the cellar or be deflected—a costly operation. A house built upon a rock also vibrates during thunder-storms.

"Clay is perhaps more to be avoided than rock. Clay collects water and spreads under pressure. It expands in wet or frosty weather and contracts in summer. Frozen clay clings to brick or stone and often causes dislocation of cellar walls and piers. Also it is impervious to water. Thus an underground layer of clay will prevent the proper drainage of rain-water and leave the soil foul and sodden. Finally, it is extremely costly to excavate.

"Undesirable for building purposes also are made land, sand, and silt. Made land is not always stable.

"Gravel is the ideal soil for building purposes. It is porous and drains perfectly. At the same time it is sufficiently stable to support foundations. A gravelly elevation is the ideal building site. Depressions or levels between rocks are likely to retain water, even tho the depression is slight and the elevations distant. The ground water thus retained stands at a level. Small gravelly elevations form islands, as it were, in a subterranean lake, and upon them houses may be built with perfect safety. The cellar floor will be above the ground-water level and no rain-water will drain into the cellar."

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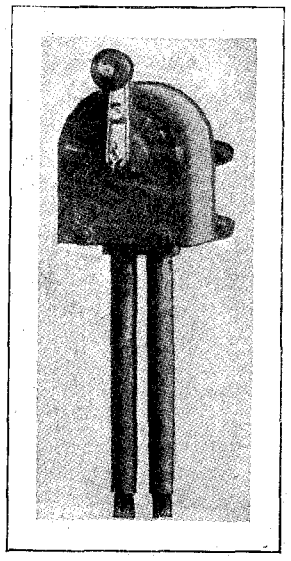
HOW ELECTRIC TRAINS START SMOOTHLY

PASSENGERS need no assurance that it is desirable to start trains smoothly—they have been jerked about too often by ignorant or careless motormen. But electric railway companies are actuated not so much by care for their passengers' comfort as by desire to save themselves money; and they have found that jerky starting, especially where cars are run in trains, means waste of power and deterioration of apparatus due to heavy rushes of current, so that steps must be taken to insure economy and smoothness. Says Albert Walton, writing on this subject in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, August):



THE MASTER CONTROLLER.

"It is no longer a question of starting a single car from the motors mounted on that car. Trains of six or seven or more cars are run as a unit in each train and no one car has power enough to start the whole train quickly enough to meet the requirements of modern rapid transit. So in a train of seven cars it is necessary to have at least four of the cars equipped with motors. Not only would it be expensive to have a motorman on each of these cars, but even should this be done, the troubles of the single car would be multiplied by four. They would not start together and one set of motors would for an instant be trying to do the work of four and then, perhaps, all would get in at once and the train would give a lurch that would take the strap-hangers off their feet like a row of dominoes. Power would be wasted and machinery injured."

That all the cars of a train may start at the same time and as rapidly as possible without discomfort or damage, the whole operation, we are told, is made automatic. The motorman in his cab in the front car moves a handle on a cylinder and instantly, in all the cars, switches, worked by air pressure, are connected so that all the motors start together. Without further action by the motorman these switches are then closed step by step so that the cars gain more and more speed until they have attained about half their best rate. To quote further:

"Then, if it is desired to increase this speed, the motorman is called upon to make a second motion and throw the handle to the second notch. Smoothly all the cars throw on their additional power in gradual increments till full speed is reached. The rate at which the speed increases is beyond the power of the motorman to control. It is fixt at the shops so that all he has to do is to start the mechanism working and let the comprest air and the magnets take care of the rest.

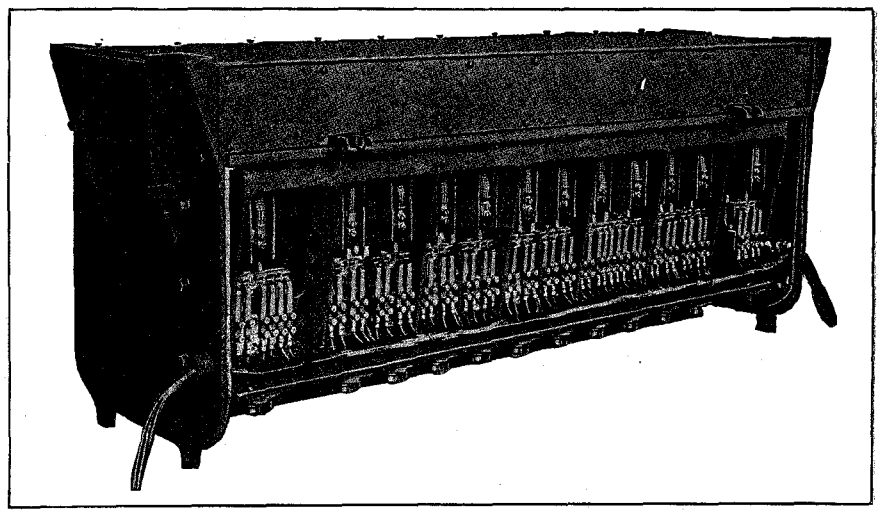
"For example, the valves can be set so a six-car train will come from rest to half speed in ten seconds, and it will do this every time, regardless of the man in the cab. All the motors do their proportional share of the work and the valves are so arranged that the air is not permitted to close a switch to give more power to the motors, till the train has increased its speed enough so the throwing in of additional power will not cause a jump in speed.

"In these automatic systems the motorman does not work at all with the current that runs the motors. He simply turns on and off a current that comes from a small storage battery on the train. This current operates small magnets which open valves admitting comprest air from the air-brake pipes into small cylinders. By this comprest air the switches which handle the main current from the third rail or trolley wire to the motors are opened and closed in regular order. They are so interlocked that it is impossible to throw the wrong one first or to throw them in anything but the right order and at the right time to give the predetermined speed.

"Furthermore, in the latest systems, if the motorman should take his hand off the little handle in the cab the train would be brought to a stop, for it is necessary to actually hold it in place to keep the current on, a spring tending to throw it back to the stopping position at all times. This arrangement is provided so that if a motorman should faint or fall asleep, due to overstrain, the cars would stop of themselves and no damage result. If anything should happen to the air-brake system so the pressure should become reduced, this, too, would stop the train, for the switches are also held in place against springs which will open them if the air pressure is removed. In fact, when the motorman wishes to stop his train, all he does is to move the lever back to the stopping-position which cuts off the air pressure and allows these springs to open the switches and cut the current off the motors."

This system, we are told, has been used on electric elevated roads for years and is now employed on electrified steam roads. It is especially useful when two electric locomotives are used together. Says the writer:

"If one locomotive is not heavy enough to do the work another is added in front of it, the motorman gets into the front cab and the two machines then act as one with twice the power yet still under the hand of the one man. If two are not powerful enough more can be added as desired and yet one engineer runs the group with the same motions and the same ease as he would with one single machine."



By courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

THESE ELECTRIC SWITCHES CLOSE AUTOMATICALLY, STEP BY STEP.

LONDON'S CLOSE CALL—The world's greatest city had a narrow escape about a year ago, as we are now informed for the first time through the annual report of the health service of the port of London. In August, 1908, there were discovered, says *La Nature* (Paris, July 17), beneath the western India Docks, several dead rats, which proved, on bacteriological examination, to be infected with bubonic plague. We read:

"Orders were given to explore carefully all warehouses and cellars on the North Quay. There were found 208 corpses of infected rats and 67 living ones suffering from the disease. This beginning of an epidemic was probably caused by a rat from a vessel hailing from a port in India. The report of the medical investigators decided the municipal authorities to buy apparatus for fumigating ships and killing the rats. The annual report adds that during 1908 the number of rats killed in and about the port was 14,455. On board voyaging ships 19,951 more were killed, and on ships anchored in the port or in the Thames, 27,115. This makes a total of 61,521; but it is an insignificant fraction of London's rat population, estimated at several millions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ELECTRICITY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

THE White House electric plant, which was much enlarged in the course of the improvements made during the Roosevelt Administration, is now, we are told by a writer in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, August), in many respects the most elaborate to be found in any residence in America. Electricity is the only illuminant employed, and there are in the Presidential mansion and the office-building adjoining, a total of 1,800 incandescent lamps as well as arc lights, particularly for lighting the grounds and drives and the exterior of the mansion so that no person may approach at night without being seen by the officers on guard. Says the writer:

"A considerable portion of the electric lights at the White House are in use during every hour of dusk or darkness, week-days and Sundays, from one end of the year to the other, so that it can be appreciated that merely the maintenance of this lighting-system, the renewing of lamps, etc., is a considerable chore. . . . . .

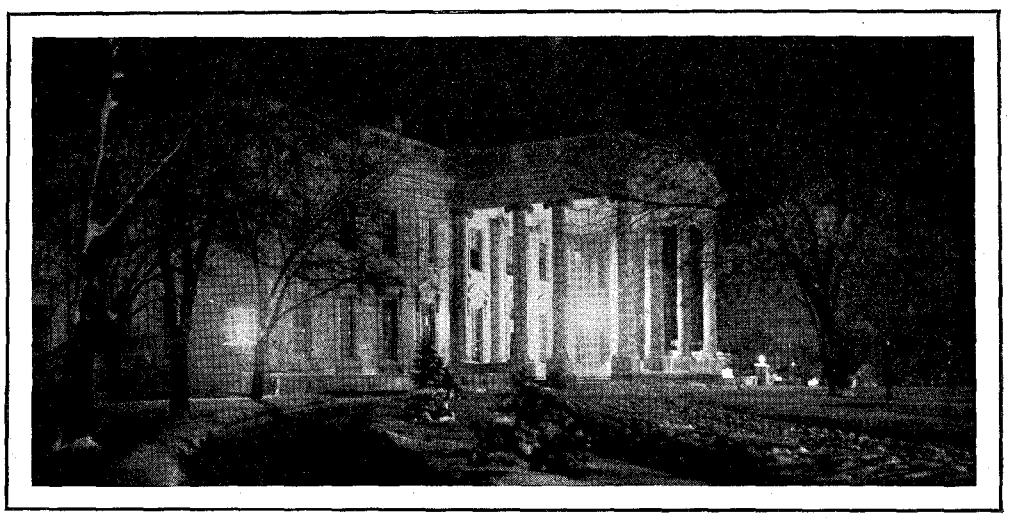
"Electricity is [also] employed to operate an automatic elevator and dumb-waiters; supplies the energy for a vacuum cleaner for carpets, curtains, etc.; drives upward of two hundred house fans and a number of exhaust fans for ventilating purposes; provides a private telephone system with stations in all parts of the mansion and grounds; and, finally, does much of the cooking in the kitchen and the ironing in the laundry.

"The power plant which supplies the electricity for the White House is not located in the mansion but in the sub-basement of the State, War, and Navy Department Building directly across the street. The machinery was thus placed because it was not desirable to have the dirt and noise incident to a power plant at the White House and also from considerations of the danger from fire. The power plant has a 200 horse-power engine and two Curtis turbines of 75 and 150 kilowatts capacity, respectively. The White House receives a 220-volt direct current for power and a 110-volt direct current for lighting. There is a lighting circuit at the White House stables, located nearly a square from the mansion, and facilities have lately been installed for the charging of Mrs. Taft's new electric automobile.

"As the White House is absolutely dependent upon electricity as an illuminant (the mansion not being supplied with gas), it is of supreme importance that dependable current be available every minute of the twenty-four hours. The equipment in the dynamo-room presents three sources of electrical energy, any one of which is all-sufficient for White House needs and in the unheard-of event that all three installations should be simultaneously out of commission or unable to carry the load from any cause the White House may be immediately thrown on to an emergency street service supplied by the leading commercial company at the National Capital."

The President's house, we are told, has an electrician who devotes himself exclusively to its service, and he is constantly kept busy. He does not need to concern himself with matters at the power plant, where six electricians are on duty two at a time; but the mere maintenance of the White House equipment is a heavy responsibility. All repairs of any magnitude must be made in summer, when the President's family are not occupying the house. To quote again:

"One of the chief duties of the White House electrician is found in the arrangement of the special lighting effects for social functions at the Presidential home. Sometimes very elaborate table designs involving the use of numbers of miniature lights are required for the state dinners or banquets at the mansion. The electrician is always on duty until late at night when there is a social entertainment in progress, and often it is necessary or at least desirable that all the wiring and paraphernalia for a special electrical display shall be removed ere the mansion is opened to the public in the morning. The great ornamental chandeliers which are among the most conspicuous features of the state parlors at the White House—the East, Green, Blue, and Red rooms, require much attention. Some of these chandeliers contain hundreds of electric lamps, nestling among thousands of prisms. There are stately electric standards in several of the rooms and simple but impressive electric lanterns in the vestibule and under the *porte cochère*, just outside the north entrance to the mansion, which is the private entrance for the White House family and their guests."



By courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHITE HOUSE AT NIGHT.

WHY ARE WE SO LEAN?

THE cartoonists habitually represent "Uncle Sam" as a tall, lean person, whereas "John Bull" is stout and hearty. That this distinction has a basis in fact, and that there are more lean Americans than fat ones, is the opinion of an editorial writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, August). Leanness, he says, is so much less incapacitating than obesity in its immediate effects, that it has received far less attention. This, he thinks, is unfortunate, for a decided deficiency in weight is of far greater moment than a slight excess. He goes on:

"A slight or even a considerable excess of fat generally means nothing more than that the individual has been accustomed to eating too much and exercising too little, whereas an inquiry into the habits of the man who is too lean generally shows that he is eating as much as he ought to eat and that he is not taking more exercise than is necessary for health. In fact, in by far the majority of cases, it will be found that the lean man is exercising too little and that he is eating even more than the amount required to maintain an individual of his height at normal weight.

"This observation brings at once to light the fact that the import of leanness is a matter of much more serious import than overfatness. Chronic emaciation is, in fact, in by far the great majority of cases, a positive indication of disease, and one that should receive prompt and thoroughgoing attention. The lean man or woman who says, 'I can not gain an ounce of flesh, no matter how much I eat,' has good reason to feel concerned about his condition. There is evidently a serious defect in his nutritive processes. . . . . .

"Modern investigations have thrown great light upon this question. One of the most important facts established by modern inquiry is the relation of intestinal bacteria to this common tho generally ignored condition of defective nutrition. Combe and others have called attention to the general presence of emaciation in connection with intestinal autointoxication. They have shown that the development of putrefactive processes in the intestine, and

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particularly in the colon, which Metchnikoff and his school have so thoroughly studied and to which they attribute premature old age, arteriosclerosis, and a long list of ills through the poisons which are engendered, produce derangements in the activity of the liver and in the general metabolic processes whereby tissue-building is interfered with and emaciation is the natural result."

Meat, the writer goes on to say, is by no means the proper diet for a thin person, as is popularly supposed. Beefsteak and lean meat in general are quite incapable of increasing fat, and, in fact, a meat diet is the worst thing possible for a lean person, since flesh foods encourage the intestinal putrefactions to which leanness is very commonly due. To quote further:

"Meat contains the bacteria which produce putrefaction and at the same time furnishes the best possible material for promoting the growth of these parasitic organisms. . . . On the other hand, a fruit and farinaceous dietary, especially a dietary consisting chiefly of fruits, nuts, and cereals, with care to include at each meal a certain amount of uncooked foodstuff such as tomatoes, apples, or other fresh fruit, simple salads prepared with lemon-juice—not vinegar, which as everybody knows promotes leanness—and care to masticate the food thoroughly, are in the highest degree calculated to secure a gain of flesh.

"Starch is one of the most easily digestible of all foodstuffs. It is quickly absorbed and easily converted into fat. The saccharin juices of fruits are also fattening. These are directly absorbed, requiring no digestive action. The easily digestible fats of nuts are also highly fattening. They are more easily digestible than animal fats and may be taken in larger quantity, being less likely to disturb digestion and promote intestinal autointoxication, two faults which are highly characteristic of animal fats.

"Thus a non-flesh regimen may be looked upon as almost a *sine qua non* for the putting on of flesh . . . [and] the diet should be made to consist as largely as possible of laxative foodstuffs. Fortunately those foodstuffs which are most highly laxative are also fattening. Most prominent in the list are to be found vegetable fats, natural sugars and acids, especially such as are found in figs, prunes, oranges, and other fresh fruits. If necessary, other natural means should be employed to secure intestinal activity."

NEW WAYS OF SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS—Among certain wholesale dealers in meat there has been an effort of late to revise and improve methods in use in slaughter-houses, the desire being to adopt more humane processes of killing animals for food. Says a writer in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, July 1):

"The most up-to-date system employed in any country is probably that common in parts of France, where they electrocute oxen, sheep, etc. Experiments have shown that animals can be electrocuted easily and without pain. A professor of Nantes discovered this method during the course of researches made with a view of causing electric sleep. The apparatus necessary is simple and inexpensive, and the electric current need not be stronger than that employed for lighting purposes of low voltage. The animal, when subjected to this current, lapses into perfect insensibility, the functions of circulation, respiration, etc., being stopt. If the current is turned off before two minutes have elapsed, life is restored again, and the animal seems as well as ever; but if the current is continued for a longer period, it dies from asphyxia. In Germany, according to our consuls there, a kind of ejector pistol is frequently employed. The barrel contains a special kind of conical-shaped bolt, through the core of which a hole is drilled, terminating in two small openings at the sides of the pointed ends. The cartridge is inserted in the breech, which is closed by lateral pressure. The device is placed against the animal's forehead, and, the triggger being pulled, the bolt pierces the skull. Not only the mechanical action of the bolt but the irruption of gas and the great pressure it exerts on the brain produce immediate insensibility. Cartridges are used in some instances, but the bolt is considered better, as this apparatus prevents the uncontrolled flight of the projectile and makes it impossible for bystanders to be injured. After the cattle have fallen, a wire is inserted through the hole in the skull to the depth of two feet, to sever the nerve connection."

A MISDIRECTED MUCK-RAKE

ONE probably can not be a muck-raker and an engineer at one and the same time. Hence the would-be exposer of graft should be careful when he touches on engineering matters. In *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, July 7) fault is found with a characteristic arraignment of New York's administration contributed to a July magazine by a writer who, the critic admits, has probably done much good by informing the public concerning graft and official laxness in many quarters. Says *The Municipal Journal:*

"Like most of the professional writers on this subject, he lacks knowledge and discrimination, and denounces certain expenditures as extravagant and useless because he is not sufficiently informed to understand their use. In the article referred to, the author lays great stress on two extravagances, both connected with the city's water-supply. He thinks it necessary only to mention the fact that the city meters the water supplied to the municipal buildings, to prove that there is either graft or gross extravagance in the purchase of meters. It is so absurd that a city should pay out money for measuring the water which it gives itself! It is equally absurd for a merchant to pay a large sum for a cash register to tell him how much money he takes in, when he counts it in the cash drawer at the end of every day in any event. Readers of this paper are too familiar with the excellent reasons for measuring the water used for all purposes, municipal as well as commercial, to be misled by such statements. But the crowning infamy of New York's recent administration is the building of the new water-supply system. Millions are to be spent for an entirely new supply, when water runs to waste over the Croton dam! His information on this subject is apparently confined to a photograph showing such waste. He does not know that this has occurred but twice in four years, and that the total amount so wasted would not add 5 per cent. to the supply if stored; and that this storage would require the expenditure of some millions of dollars, and would not postpone for more than two years the necessity for the new supply. Such absolute ignorance and misrepresentation on these points discredit all which the writer has to say; and lead to two unfortunate results: Readers equally uninformed are persuaded that engineers of high standing conspire to rob the public by making false reports, and that all officials are corrupt; and the officials become reckless and careless of public opinion when they find their best and wisest acts so misrepresented. There is altogether too much graft and extravagance among the officials in many municipalities; but there is equal extravagance in the writings of the muck-rake authors, and graft is little more dishonorable than the pay they receive for their half-slanders."

POISON-LABELS IN RUSSIA—That an overstringent regulation may defeat itself is shown by the fact that since the Russian Government enacted a law requiring a poison-label to be attached to all containers of vodka (a strong alcoholic beverage), numerous cases of accidental poisoning have been reported from various parts of the empire. Says *The New England Druggist:*

"There is a large population of illiterates in Russia, and with them the poison-label appearing on vodka-bottles has come to stand for vodka. As a result many bottles of really poisonous mixtures are being drunk by these people under the impression that any bottle bearing the poison-label contains vodka. This emphasizes the danger of making the poison-label too common, for while we have few illiterate adults, we have many children, and to them the poison-label now means a sign of real danger. The attempt to impose the poison-label upon drugs, medicines, and household remedies, which have been freely and harmlessly taken for years, can not be too severely condemned. When the poison-label appears too often, and on nearly everything, children as well as adults will become careless of poison-labels, because the word poison and the skull and cross-bones will lose their terror, and bottles and boxes of really poisonous drugs will be carelessly left with bottles of harmless remedies, because all are labeled alike. The dangers to the public, and to children particularly, of this confusion can not be overestimated."

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TO TEACH CHILDREN THRIFT

AMERICANS are regarded by other civilized peoples as a nation of spendthrifts. That this accusation is true, in the main, is the belief of Dr. William Ervin Ashcroft, late president of Ohio Normal College, who contributes to *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia, July 24) an article on "The Child's Sense of the Value of Money." By questioning nearly thirteen hundred school-children Dr. Ashcroft has obtained data which, while they are on the whole encouraging, seem to him to show very clearly the need of training young children in thrift, and to indicate that such training would be quickly effective. Says Dr. Ashcroft:

"The public lands of the United States are nearly all occupied, and the frontier has practically disappeared. The economist sees in the future altogether a story of more complete development of the territory won for the cause of civilization. The sociologist notes all this, but, mindful of the experiences of the older nations of Christendom, he sees that, as the country grows older, the material condition of the masses of the American people is, under prevailing tendencies, apt to become less and less favorable. If this view is correct, the question raised deserves the profoundest consideration of the church and school. I have conceived that the best method of meeting the problem is so to stimulate children that natural tendencies to economy and thrift shall be cultivated.

"By the investigation, I sought to test the correctness of the statement of an Eastern educator that children in general are not stimulated to the thoughtful uses of money—that they almost invariably spend it for candy and toys. To this end I submitted questions, with the permission of the school authorities, to the children of one of the schools of St. Paul, Minn., whereby it was sought to determine the child's tendencies to save or spend money acquired in three different ways: (1) By gift, suggesting partial restraint as to spending; (2) by earning, the most difficult means of acquiring; and (3) by finding, involving least difficulty. The questions, answered in writing as in an ordinary examination, were as follows:

"1. If you are given money, about how much each week?
"2. If you earn money, about how much each week?
"3. What do you do with your money?
"4. If you ever found money, what did you do with it?
"5. If you had a dollar to spend as you like, what would you buy?

"In order to test and compare the effects of any sociological conditions that might appear in different localities, the same questions were submitted at about the same time to the children of one of the schools at Knoxville, Tenn. Answers were made by all of the children, both boys and girls, in both schools, from the third to the eighth grade inclusive. The total number of children reporting was 1,283.

"In considering answers to questions concerning money that had been earned or found by children or given to them, 'useful' or 'not useful,' disposition of it was determined on the basis of whether it was spent for candies or toys, or put to more worthy uses. If spent for the former, the disposition was classed as 'not useful.' While this basis is the only one that could be taken, it is not regarded as entirely safe, excepting for the study of tendencies; for carefully selected toys are not only permissible, but essential. If the disposition exprest was for practical articles, or to 'save it,' or 'put it in the bank,' or 'spend it for useful things,' it was classed as 'useful.' If the interest of the child was divided, as in the case of the lad who 'found a dime and spent a nickel for candy and a nickel for meat,' the tendency was regarded as practical, and was likewise classed as 'useful.' . . . . . .

"It was found that, of the 1,283 children reporting, 62 per cent. earned money or received an allowance, or both, in amounts ranging from 5 cents to $2 per week. Of those who thus received money, 57 per cent. made useful disposition of it; and of the 256 children who found money, 28 per cent. put it to useful purposes.

"A noteworthy characteristic of the answers to the question relative to finding money was that 64 per cent. of those who had done so said that they had made an attempt to restore it to the loser, and that 82 per cent. of those who had not found money stated that if they should do so, they would 'try to find the owner,' or 'put it in the paper,' if a large amount, or give it to the principal or teacher to be restored to the owner. These statements may be taken as indicating the honesty of children in general, and as furnishing a point for the explanation of the materialists who look upon the child as a little savage, and upon boyhood and girlhood as a period of low moral tendencies.

"Of the 967 children who gave specific answer as to what they would buy with a dollar if allowed to spend it as they please, 62 per cent. would invest it in useful things, such as clothing and books; 30 per cent. would buy articles not useful; 3 per cent. would use it for benevolent purposes, and 5 per cent. would buy presents for their friends."

Studying the Knoxville and St. Paul schools separately, Dr. Ashcroft found an average difference of about 25 per cent. in favor of the St. Paul school, which result he explains by the fact that, in this school, a plan for provident savings was practised, and that a considerable sum was deposited by the children; while at Knoxville there was no organized plan for encouraging the children to save money. To test this hypothesis further, as well as to dispose of a suggestion that the difference might be due to a specific Southern tendency toward spending, two other schools in St. Paul were subjected to a like investigation. Says Dr. Ashcroft:

"These schools had similar environment, excepting that the one had a provident-savings-bank and the other had not. The test was made in order to determine the advisability of extending the provident-savings feature to all the children of the city; and it showed that of the children in one of these schools, 69 per cent. made useful disposition of the money earned or given to them, while in the other the useful disposition was 89 per cent. Under the classification 'money found,' the useful disposition was 57 per cent. in the one and 71 per cent. in the other; while under that of 'spending a dollar as they please,' the useful disposition was 78 per cent. in the one, and 80 per cent. in the other. It is hardly necessary to add that the school showing the greater practical tendency was the one having the savings-bank feature.

"Both studies disclose that children obtaining money most easily spend it with much prodigality, while those who earn money whether by employment or doing service for parents on pay are most frugal. It shows also that, in every case, children are inclined to put dollars to better use than smaller amounts."

Dr. Ashcroft concludes that children, while still so young as to be impressionable, should be stimulated to save systematically, and to spend thoughtfully. Probably his readers will all agree with him, even those who think that observation of what children actually do with money would have been more satisfactory than statements by the children themselves, of what they *would* do under certain hypothetical circumstances. The desire to please is strongly present in the minds of school-children undergoing a *questionnaire;* and possibly Dr. Ashcroft's results are even more favorable than they ought to be. This, however, only makes his argument stronger.

ALCOHOL AND TUBERCULOSIS—It is already well known that alcoholism creates a state of receptivity particularly favorable to the development of tuberculosis, says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 12). Mr. Jacques Bertillon has presented these relations somewhat strikingly in a set of maps embodying the latest French statistics. Says the writer cited above:

"On the map of France it may be seen that the northern departments drink, per inhabitant, more brandy than the central and southern departments. The line of separation is represented exactly by the limit of culture of the vine. In the wine-drinking countries, the consumption of brandy is comparatively small; it is considerable in the cider and beer regions. The dwellers in the east of France drink some brandy and much absinthe. The second map presented by Mr. Bertillon shows that the frequency of tuberculosis is much greater, with some exceptions, in the regions where most alcohol is consumed. The phthisis map may be superposed on the alcoholism map. On the other hand, phthisis is more frequent among saloon-keepers than with other merchants (579 deaths annually, in 100,000 persons, as compared with 245). It is probably alcohol also that makes phthisis twice as frequent, in Paris, among men than among women."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DR. HOLMES'S RELIGION

IT is questionable if any poet stands banned to-day because of his religious beliefs; nor, says a writer in *The Methodist Review* (New York, July–August), would many men "wish to raise the question of the personal salvation of Oliver Wendell Holmes." Yet a generation ago "he was stormed at for a heretic," and his views were thought "dangerous and infidelistic." "To-day some of his views find very general acceptance among persons who are counted orthodox, while the so-called 'liberals' have gone so far beyond Holmes that he might almost be called a conservative by comparison," says this writer, the Rev. F. S. Townsend. Holmes's father was a clergyman who believed in the old-fashioned Calvinism, "and taught it with all its horrors." The religious conditions of New England into which the son was born are given in these words:

"The Unitarian movement was in its infancy. Methodism had made only a feeble beginning. In Massachusetts the Congregationalist churches were established by law and most of them taught the old theology. There is no question that the revolt against the old creeds was carried much too far, but Holmes, Parker, and Emerson were a natural, almost an inevitable, result of the old New-England theology. Calvinism naturally bred both Unitarian and Universalist views. Much credit belongs to Methodism for saving New England from an utter surrender to these. Now that the 'decrees' of ultra-Calvinism are almost as dead as Calvin and Augustine themselves, in days when the revision and neglect of creeds have almost made of the heretics and liberals of another generation the conservatives and orthodox of the present, it is hard for those unfamiliar with the ancient terrors to see why a man should have been reviled because he asked of the Creator the simple justice expected of a man. Yet much of the abuse directed against Holmes came on account of such a demand. He quoted with marked approval the famous retort of the sturdy old Methodist sailor-preacher, 'Father' Taylor, to his Calvinistic opponent, 'Your God is my devil.' . . . While he stood by the important things in Puritan morals, and even some of the minor things, he vigorously assailed much of its theology. First, he utterly refused to accept the old Calvinistic doctrines of election, reprobation, infant damnation, and all such horrors. As practically everybody now agrees with him, this point need not be discust. But he went farther. His scientific training and inclinations, combined with his literary studies, led him to join himself to those who found science incompatible with the old views of the Bible, and hence abandoned, or greatly modified, the theory of inspiration. Some of the attempts to reconcile undoubted facts with the supposed teachings of Scripture seem as amusing to us now as they did to Holmes years ago. . . . . .

"As so often happens, he became an unbeliever, or at least, a doubter, upon points of faith which, when properly understood, have no conflict with the facts of science or with man's highest reason. In some cases we can see that his trouble was rather with the arguments by which doctrines had been supported than with the doctrines themselves. He refused to admit that an infallible judgment had settled all disputes. He would have no Pope, either Catholic or Protestant, but he never sneered at honest faith and sincere conviction. He said he would not attack 'intellectual non-combatants.' He never mocked at any man for believing more than he did himself. The reverence in him forbade. But he had a sneer for a hypocrite, or for a man who was afraid to use his own brains and do his own thinking."

Dr. Holmes went regularly to services at the King's Chapel of Boston, explaining this habit by saying: "There is a little plant called Reverence in the corner of my soul's garden, which I love to have watered about once a week." The poetry of Holmes, observes Mr. Townsend, "may be considered to some extent an expression of his religious faith and feelings." One of his ambitions was to write some hymns which would be acceptable for use in the church. Upon this point we read:

"He succeeded in doing this for Unitarian and for orthodox churches as well. There are three of his writings in the present Methodist Hymnal. The hymns beginning, 'Lord of all being, throned afar,' and

> O Love divine, that stooped to share
> Our sharpest pang, our bitterest tear

bid fair to take a permanent place in the hymnology of the church universal. Of other poems we may note 'The Living Temple,' with its closing prayer, 'The Chambered Nautilus' with its lofty aspirations, and 'Tartarus,' a poem of his old age, which ends,

> Look up from earth and read above,
> On heaven's blue tablet, God is Love."

It is hard to tell what the creed of Holmes was, says Mr. Townsend. Holmes himself hardly knew, "except that he sometimes said that it was the first two words of the Lord's Prayer." Further:

"He believed in the development of creeds, and his own was constantly changing. He repeatedly criticized the requirements of churches that their pastors should conform to a certain creed. It is singular that one of his intelligence should have failed to see the logical distinction between a man in an independent position and the representative of a society. Even the Unitarians have occasionally found some restraint necessary for their pastors, notably when the Rev. George C. Miln declared himself an atheist. In his departure from the old standards of faith Holmes went farther than Longfellow, but not so far as Emerson, or even Lowell. He seems always to have held to the personality of God and he never lost his faith in the divine Fatherhood. He believed that God is good, no matter how badly men might have misunderstood or lied about him. He always spoke more of the Father than of the Son. He sometimes applied the term 'divine' to Jesus Christ, but it is doubtful if he meant by it what the 'orthodox' mean. Yet the hymn we have mentioned, 'O Love Divine,' is certainly inconsistent with the most extreme Unitarian views, and may fairly be interpreted as indicating a belief in the incarnation. It is also interesting to know that Dr. Holmes believed in the literal resurrection of Jesus."

TOLSTOY ON CHRISTIANITY AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

UNDETERRED by Mr. Roosevelt's attack, and heedless of his charge that the strenuous men of action pay no attention to his teachings, Tolstoy still goes on throwing what influence our ex-President concedes the Russian writer has with the weak-minded and the soft-hearted on the side of love and gentleness as against hate and violence. He deprecates murder of any sort, whether legal or illegal. Since the appearance of his famous "I Can Not Be Silent," in which he uttered his cry of despair at the wholesale executions of the Russian Government, nothing so important has come from his pen as the brief dissertation on "Christianity and Capital Punishment," published in the Russian paper *Pravda Zhizny*. The occasion for the utterance was an article by A. Stolypine, brother of the Prime Minister, in the *Novoye Vremya*, in which he defended capital punishment on the ground that the New Testament sanctions it.

A St. Petersburg student wrote a letter to Tolstoy calling his attention to Stolypine's article and asking him whether Christianity actually countenances capital punishment, and whether Christ said that "a man who speaks ill of his father and mother makes himself liable to the penalty of death." That a man should dare to cite Scripture in defense of capital punishment, and that a paper of so wide a circulation as the *Novoye Vremya* should be base enough to publish such views, fairly overwhelmed Tolstoy. He gives full expression to his feelings in his article, saying:

"I could not believe it. Indeed, so hard was it for me to believe, that I looked for the *Novoye Vremya*, which I had received on the same day, and read the article. It was not a dream. There it was, black on white. That great, conservative, widely circulated journal, standing professedly for the maintenance of the Christian religion, had with an air of gravity, seriousness, and authority, disseminated over the whole of Russia this horrible scoffing at

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Christ's teachings, this ridicule and mockery of it, its absolute negation. The very same evening I wrote to both the student and Stolypine. To the student I wrote the following:

"'Never before has any one, not even the wildest fanatic, ventured to justify capital punishment by the words of Christ. Such a justification is not only artificial and far-fetched, it is foolish and dishonest besides. Only one inference is to be drawn from so literal an interpretation of the Writ which is called Holy: that nothing is more injurious to the understanding of Christ's teachings, nothing more destructive of true religion and true morality, than to ascribe infallibility to the letter of the Scriptures; just as there are no greater absurdities, meannesses, or cruelties than those which have been based upon the letter of the Sacred Writings. Stolypine's article can be answered with one word only: "Shame!" And that is what I wrote him. Leo Tolstoy.'

"I know that those people who are held together by the lying organization of the Government, who commit crimes which they call punishments, do not care to heed my outcry, do not care to hear my prayers. Yet will I not cease to cry and to pray for one and the same thing until the last moments of my life, of which there are so few left me; or until the time when those whose acts I condemn will stop me from condemning them by doing to me what they have been doing to other persons unpleasant to them; what they have been doing more and more frequently of late to my friends for spreading my books. I can not be silent, because whether owing to my age, or to my accidentally puffed-up reputation, or to other circumstances of which I am ignorant and which I can not understand, I am placed in the exceptional position of being the one man in Russia who may speak his mind, while everybody else in Russia is gagged. My silence in such a case would mean assent and approval."

Passing on to Stolypine's article and to the attitude which it represents, Tolstoy says:

"Stolypine's article is in itself absurd and insignificant. Nevertheless, it represents a very definite mockery of all which was, is, and will be, sacred to those who understand the true significance of Christ's teachings. This article, published in a paper which has hundreds of thousands of readers, says that Christ not only did not forbid murder, not only recognized the need for capital punishment, but even upbraided the people for abolishing it. This, mind you, is said of Christ, who is the manifestation of God's love, of that God who is love himself. . . . . .

"We so-called Christians have many harmful and stupid things of which we are proud. But we lack the one thing without which human life is no life but mere animal existence. We have no higher law recognized by all explaining the meaning of human life and offering a guide for human conduct. It is amazing. Because of the very loftiness and truth of the Christian teaching, because of its very adaptability to life, the people who have accepted it have remained without any religious teaching whatsoever. You, man, who at any moment may die, do not find anything better to do than use your life for the establishment or preservation by violence and murder of your beloved social order—a social order absolutely unnecessary for your soul or the true purpose of life. And therefore, whoever you may be, terrorist, executioner, leader of a party, soldier, professor—whoever you may be—there is only one question you have to ask yourself: 'What are my chief obligations? Must I sacrifice the duties of a government official, of a citizen, or of a member of the revolutionary party; or must I sacrifice the duties of a man, of a member of present, past, and future humanity? Is it natural for me, a reasoning creature, a human being, to use my life, which may end at any hour, for the business of violence and killing, make myself malicious, excited, and often desperate about it, and so act in the name of the order of society which I suppose to be the best? Or, on the contrary, is it not more natural for me, apart from all activity for one or other social order, to put my human worth above all else, and use my powers for acts of goodness and love in accord with my conscience? Such a course of action, while satisfying myself at once, also irresistibly brings nearer the whole of humanity, not to that fantastic happiness which each determines in his own way, but to that positive blessedness toward which—tho vague in its form—humanity is ceaselessly tending?'

"Yes, the condition of the Christian people at the present time is terrible. The only consolation is, it is so terrible that it can not continue longer."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIBLE MISQUOTATION

WHEN the modern college student is reproached for his ignorance of the Bible, the presumption of course is that his elders, being the offspring of less degenerate days, are not equally guilty. But this is apparently not the case. *The Christian World* (London) gives a column of instances culled by a writer who signs himself "Long Primer." Not long since he exposed the guilt of members of Parliament in the matter of Biblical quotations; now he turns on the journalists. As his gaze roves from one side of the Atlantic to the other, neither branch of the English family is permitted to sit in the seat of the scornful or the derider. First he takes his fellow countrymen in hand:

"Some of the oddest blunders in my collection are evidently examples of that confusion of well-known names or incidents to which every one is liable when tired or overdriven. It may, therefore, have been merely by a slip of the pen that a writer in *The Daily Telegraph* some years ago perpetrated the following sentence: 'These representatives of the broad basis of Parisian life were thrust into the background, and were fain, like Nicodemus before his conversion, to climb up a tree in order to catch a glimpse of the modern Messiah in his Muscovite uniform.' A similar explanation would account for the declaration made by *The Times* in 1886 that if the Government of the day came to grief, they would 'fall like the walls of Jericho before the noise of empty pitchers.' In *The Hub*, a cycling paper, there once appeared the generalization that, 'like the Ephesians of old, the Viennese dearly love a novelty.' From a review in a daily paper still flourishing I extract this passage: 'The joy of the man in the Scriptures, who, having found the talent which he had lost, called together his friends and neighbors to rejoice with him, is the only thing comparable with the joy of the reader of books when once in a way he comes upon a work of real genius.' Possibly, too, it was some sort of muddle rather than actual ignorance that once led *The St. Stephen's Review*, after quoting St. Paul's disparaging comment on the Cretans, to add that 'St. Paul knew his fellow countrymen.'

"In other cases one is justified in concluding that the actual text of Scripture is unfamiliar. Otherwise a leading London journalist, being struck at the Academy by a picture of 'Herodias and her Daughter,' would not have turned up his classical dictionary when he went home in order to discover who on earth Herodias might be. This occurred, of course, several years ago, before it was the fashion to teach Scripture history on the music-hall stage with dancing girls as instructors."

But "it is to the American rather than to the English press," he says, "that one must look for examples of sheer ignorance in Biblical matters." We read:

"An extraordinary but quite credible story came from Boston the other day. A leading minister of that city was rung up on the telephone by a reporter who wanted to know the subject of his next Sunday morning's sermon. 'Wise as serpents and harmless as doves,' was his reply. The reporter seemed to have some difficulty in catching exactly what was said, and asked that it might be repeated. Finally he assured the minister that he had got it all right. The next day the paper announced that the Rev. Dr. Blank would take for his subject the following Sunday, 'Why is a serpent as harmless as a dove?' Not long ago Prof. Graham Taylor was reported in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, normally one of the best-informed of American papers, to have taken as his text for a baccalaureate sermon the words of Paul to Agrippa: 'I was not disobedient in visionary things.' Mark Twain, in his book on Christian Science, tells how a telegram from Mrs. Eddy to a convention of her followers arrived in this form: 'He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the sick hath he not sent empty away.' The passage was so reported in the accounts of the convention, but provoked no comment in the press owing, as Mark Twain puts it, to 'the limitations of newspaper men in the matter of Biblical knowledge.' It is difficult to say who must have been precisely to blame for a paragraph which gave '2 Corinthians, vol. 1,' as the text of a reported sermon, but at any rate there must have been some one in the office concerned to whom the Bible was an unknown book. At the Methodist Œcumenical Conference of 1891, Dr. Buckley stated that, just before, the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a controversy with a minister, had put this

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question: 'If the fish story were eliminated from the Book of Job, would the Doctor then deny the authenticity of the epistle?'

"One of the best illustrations of this failing dates from fifty years ago—a period when, according to some critics of present-day degeneracy, a knowledge of the Bible was part of every one's equipment. At that time Mr. Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Washington, was Governor of Ohio, and in that capacity it was his duty to issue just before Thanksgiving Day a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to join in its celebration. It occurred to him that, as the festival was largely a religious one, it would be appropriate to compose his proclamation entirely of passages from the Bible. He accordingly did so, giving no quotation marks, as he took it for granted that every one would recognize the sources of the document. No sooner had it been published than a leading Democratic editor pounced upon it as a shameless plagiarism; he was sure he had read it all somewhere, tho he could not say on the spur of the moment from what authority it had been stolen. The next morning the Republican paper came to the defense of the maligned Governor. It indignantly repelled the charge of theft, and challenged the organ of the opposite party to point to a single line in the proclamation that had ever appeared in print before."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON DR. ELIOT

DR. ELIOT is charged by the religious press with leaving out of his scheme for a universal religion, as he omitted from his five-foot library, too many of the "vital elements." What he has saved and offers as "positive elements"—"love to God and to one's neighbor"—there is no disposition to quarrel with, except in so far as they are impliedly offered as "new." With what is looked upon as a banishment of the supernatural there is much quarrel. In place of old-time certainties, Dr. Eliot has supplied, according to *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York), "the fog of uncertainty, the mist of unreliability, and the clouds of instability." His negations will find few adherents, thinks *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York). The negative part of his creed is thus summarized:

"It will not in his view admit of sacraments, it will know nothing of propitiation for sin, it 'will not even imagine the justice of God,' for there is no earthly conception by which we could understand it, but it will laud God's love. It will hold out no hope of future reward for present ill, it will have no consolation for the broken heart, but by greater skill in healing physical ills, and improving social and industrial conditions, it will lessen the need of consolation. The new religion will have no supernatural elements, will not regard pain as in any sense a punishment for sin nor a means of moral training, nor, we infer, look on fear of God's displeasure as a determent for sin. It goes without saying that all which distinguishes Christianity from other religions is eliminated from Dr. Eliot's new religion. It embraces only those who have an all-comprehensive good-will, 'the only civilized people.' This religion is an absolute idealism, a pantheism where God so pervades all humanity that all is God. In this vision of the ideal moral evil has ceased to exist. God's will is good will, the same ruling spirit in him and in every man. The idea of the new religion is 'the thought of God so immanent that no mediation is needed.'"

The Westminster (Philadelphia, Presbyterian) thinks the distinguished educator seems to be unaware that he has only given utterance to the tenets of Unitarianism "in a form that hardly has the merit of being new." There is nothing in it, thinks this journal, "calculated to appeal to the men and women in the common walks of life." Neither has it any missionary power, as these statements imply:

"The learned president-emeritus says it is to be the religion of the future. To it we answer, never. Such a religion will never control China, India, Japan, or lands where Islam to-day holds sway. China may become Christian, but never Unitarian. The religion that takes the place of the various religions to be found in China will not be one as devoid of emotion and as destitute of heart as a granite block. It will, on the contrary, be one whose veins are flowing with real, red blood, and which loves with yearning affection each poor sinner in the Celestial Empire.

"Will the Salvation Army embrace the 'new religion'? Never. Will the Presbyterian Church? Never. The 'new religion' will never seek to save a single lost soul. President-emeritus Eliot would have done well had he taken note of the upheaval in Unitarian Boston and its suburban cities last February, when literally thousands came to Christ through the preaching of 'the old-time religion.' It is that which is to conquer this world."

Another journal of that church, *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), calls the new religion "attractive," but finds that "it has no remedy for sin, and does not acknowledge that there is any such thing as sin"—a defect that "alone would prove its fallaciousness." To Dr. Eliot's assertion that the new religion will "reduce the need of consolation" *The Living Church* (Prot. Episcopal, Milwaukee) asks if it will *remove* the need of consolation. It adds:

"Dr. Eliot has framed his religion by looking through a microscope. He has seen nothing but magnified earthiness. The vastness of the universe, the unfathomableness of time, the certainty of eternity, the dignity of mankind, the greatness of Almighty God, cry out against such narrowness. Granted that twentieth-century religion will seek to supply to social conditions the antidote that they require in order that man may develop to his utmost capacity: such development is still but kindergarten advancement, to the spiritual development of the eons of eternity which the Catholic religion unfolds before him. How can the new religion 'laud God's love,' and have no manifestation of that love beyond what we see about us to-day? Mankind needs a religion for every age; and one that has no 'consolation' for the wrongs of to-day can not possibly 'laud God's love.'"

The elimination of the element of authority, both spiritual and temporal, raises objectors in various folds. *The Church Advocate* (Harrisburg), organ of the Church of God, observes that "a religion without authority would be a religion without obedience." This was also the burden of Bishop McFaul's comment published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.). Another Catholic journal, *America* (New York), sees this credo as symptomatic of the faith held in Protestant colleges. We read:

"Dr. Eliot is only formulating for the general public what thousands of our college professors believe and what hundreds of them are actually teaching. What La Rue has written so impudently in *The Educational Review*, or Low so flippantly in *The Nation*, is said over and over in the classrooms of our universities, and we need not the sensational arraignments of Mr. Bolce in *The Cosmopolitan* to know what is taught to the students. No doubt the vast number of them, as the president of Princeton tells us, care more for sport than for study; some of them may not need the noxious influence of some of the lecture-halls to corrupt their morals; but scarce one of them can come off undemoralized by the fact that men of reputation for learning and often for integrity treat lightly of the principles which underlie religion and morality, follow no religion, and question whether morality can have a fixt basis. For the Catholic it is incredible that such conditions can prevail even in denominational institutions."

In certain quarters Dr. Eliot's message is received with less questioning and reprobation. *The Outlook* (New York, Independent) observes that "it often happens with the preacher that what he affirms is obscured by what he denies; and that his positive message fails of effect because he has mingled with it his doubts and disbeliefs." What is obscured in this instance, says *The Outlook*, is:

"That, at a time when men of intellectual power like Haeckel are declaring that the 'creating divinity' of the universe is the 'mobile cosmic ether,' and that the ultimate fact of life is not a personal God but 'animated atoms,' and when men of intellectual power like Metchnikoff are declaring that there is no such thing as unselfish service, but that the true spring of all conduct is enlightened selfishness, a man of science, who for forty years has been president of one of the great universities of the world, who has been stedfast and immovable in his advocacy of free research, and who is not a theologian and does not even profess to be a religious teacher, declares that the religion of the future is to be a religion of love to God and service of men."

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UNFAMILIAR SIDE OF TENNYSON

THE kind of man that Tennyson was is less known than that of any other English man of letters. He had a hatred of publicity and succeeded in persuading his friends to abet him in the aloofness he chose to maintain toward the world at large. He shut himself up in the Isle of Wight, a place somewhat remote from the casual tourist, and even burrowed deeper into the country when later the safeguards to his privacy began to be broken down. Throughout his lifetime, says Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, "a bit of genuine Tennysoniana was the very rarest of all literary treasures." Since his death, the memoir published by his son does but little to lift the veil. As that work reveals him, "he appears a noble and somewhat stately personage, grave and full of proud patrician dignity." Some gleams of humor are there—"a quite artistically introduced relief to a picture that as a whole is one of almost haughty seriousness." Failing thus of what the reading world of to-day so much desires, Professor Peck, from sources unindicated, supplies some of the deficiencies long felt toward making of Tennyson a "human" figure. But it is not done, he pleads, "in the spirit of iconoclasm nor in that other spirit, so prevalent to-day, which worships ugliness in the morbid vein of Baudelaire." Professor Peck, writing in *The Bookman* (August), gives us some hint of the poet's racial endowments:

SOMERSBY RECTORY, LINCOLNSHIRE,
Where Tennyson was born on August 6, 1809.

"Lord Tennyson came of a stock in which were traceable three quite distinct and different racial strains. His father's family was originally of Danish blood, descended from the Scandinavian invaders who occupied the territory to the north of the Humber in King Alfred's time. Upon his mother's side is found French ancestry; and these two elements had been blended in every century with a strong infusion of pure Saxon blood. It is no idle fancy that detects in the poet's work the vital qualities, the distinguishing characteristics, that are due to each of these three sources. To the French strain in Tennyson he owes his sense of style, his perfect clarity, his ease and flexibility of diction, and his exquisite appreciation of the unique and fitting word that always rose responsively to mirror in its sound and sense the subtlest shades of thought. From the Danish element his poetry received much of its eerie picturesqueness and the fine imaginative quality which, with a touch of wildness, forever glows and shimmers in the poetry of the Scandinavian North. And to the Saxon blood are due that underlying strength and sturdiness, that homely quaintness, and that ripe humanity which give to all the other qualities their full perfection and enduring power. It was this last, indeed, that bound the whole together, and imparted to the whole an honest, manly, human touch.

"The Saxon side, the yeoman side, was very marked in all the personal characteristics of the man. It showed itself in many ways—in ways that are intensely characteristic of the Englishman; and it is essential that these shall be at least suggested in any conscientious effort, however slight, to link the poet with the man."

The self-assertiveness, "so typically English," was, we are told, very strong in Tennyson:

"He had but little care for another's feelings. Visitors who came to him on his invitation or on the invitation of his wife were often appalled by his grimness, his sullen silence, his rude indifference to all the duties of a host. Nor was even his sociability at times less typical of a strangely self-centered nature; since it often took the form of egotism, and he would bear down all other conversation in his arrogant monologues upon his own achievements, ending usually with interminable recitations of his own productions; for he was inordinately fond of declamatory renderings of his latest verse; and while, no doubt, one might esteem it a high privilege to hear Tennyson interpreted by himself, the fact remains that the act was one of gross indifference to others.

"In some still less commendable ways he showed the same aggressiveness. Prof. Max Müller, in his lately published reminiscences, gives us a very curious case in point. While Professor Müller and his wife were still newcomers in the town of Oxford, they had the honor of entertaining Tennyson, until then a stranger to them, in their home. He spent the night there, and in the morning strode into the breakfast-room, and, without the usual salutation, stalked up to the table, which was already laid. Whipping the cover off the principal dish, he snorted with disgust.

"'Mutton chops!' he roared. 'The staple of every second-rate inn in England.'"

This fundamental and pervasive trait sometimes appeared as selfishness and perhaps ingratitude, as his treatment of Fitzgerald shows:

"His biographer records the long and intimate friendship between Tennyson and Edward Fitzgerald, the translator, or, perhaps, one might say the creator, of Omar Kháyyám. But naturally no mention is made of one fact which, in his lifetime, Tennyson's nearest intimates deplored and often made the subject of apologetic comment. When he was young and rather straitened in his circumstances, the future laureate, then quite unknown, first won Fitzgerald's friendship. Fitzgerald recognized his genius and was to him far more than any ordinary friend, opening his purse to him, helping him in all his numerous perplexities, and giving him the aid and comfort of which he often was most seriously in need. But when Tennyson had become famous and Fitzgerald was an old and feeble man, then the distinguished poet let the friendship die. He never went to see Fitzgerald; he never asked him to his house; and he seemed entirely forgetful of any debt of gratitude."

An encounter with Carlyle illustrated what the present chronicler calls "an English, Saxon, peasant quality . . . a strong vein of coarseness that belonged to the very nature of the man."

"He had a homely way of uttering coarse things in language that was direct and forcible, but that was strange enough in the mouth of a poet of such exquisite delicacy and grace. A very curious story that has never before, I think, been printed, may be set down here with an apology for telling it. It illustrates so perfectly one phase of Tennyson's mentality that the reader will perhaps forgive its crudeness. It seems that Carlyle once, while visiting the poet, brought up the subject of William the Conqueror, and with his usual tendency to hero-worship set forth in a long and glowing monologue the ability and native power of the Norman king. He lauded his martial qualities, he defended and justified his cruelties to the vanquished Saxons, and he ended with a passionate eulogy of the man.

"All this time Tennyson had uttered not a word, but sat in silence, puffing slowly at the stem of a short black pipe. At last,

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after an hour of declamation, Carlyle turned to his listener and cried out, triumphantly:

"'Come, man, what think ye of him, now?'

"Tennyson took another puff or two and then drew the pipe from his mouth. 'If I had been there,' he observed sententiously, 'he'd very soon have felt my knife in his guts!'

"When Longfellow first visited Tennyson, the Englishman entertained him for an hour or more with the narration of obscene stories. Longfellow, a man of extreme and almost feminine refinement, listened silently, suppressing out of courtesy his ineffable disgust. Afterward a friend of both of them ventured as delicately as possible to intimate to Tennyson how he had shocked and disappointed his American guest. There still exists a letter which is half apology and half explanation, written to Longfellow by the other poet, and giving, as an excuse, the reaction that he always felt after devoting himself so intensely to the subtlest niceties of language—a reaction which drove him often into the utterance of things both gross and vile."

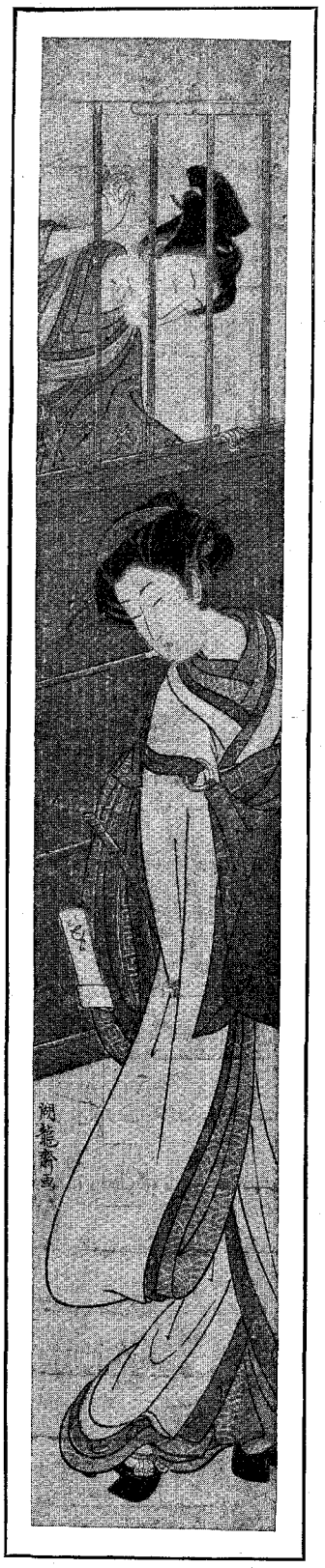
A DEMOCRATIC ART OF JAPAN

JAPANESE color-prints are a mystery to many. How can a "sheet of mulberry-bark paper, bearing the grotesque semblance of a Japanese actor," be worth $400, or the image of "an impossible-looking Japanese woman" bring $200? Such are some of the auction prices quoted in the recurrent sales of these works of Eastern art, and the mystery perhaps deepens when a writer like Mr. Bannister Merwin tells us that these small sheets, so prized by Western collectors, are, or were, despised by the cultivated taste of the country from which they come. The explanation, it appears, tells the whole story of the difference between Eastern and Western art ideals. One deals in symbolism and neglects realism; the other is fascinated by the representation of the real world in which our common life moves. Says Mr. Merwin in the August *Munsey's:*

"In painting, Japan follows the traditions of twelve hundred years. There are many schools of painting, each with its own peculiar manner; and the Japanese connoisseur can, at a glance, place the product of any brush in the school to which it belongs. Here we find a technic refined to wonderful simplicity; but, interpretively, the paintings are beyond the comprehension of the American or European, because they express a symbolism remote to our manner of thought. Altho there is much beauty in these symbolic conceits, they must, as a rule, seem to the Occidental mind delicately ingenious rather than deeply significant. The thoughts and sentiments which they express are such as do not occur to us naturally.

"The painters of Japan, however, are aristocrats of Oriental art. They have lived and worked under the patronage of the great lords, satisfying, with their exquisite technic and subtle allusiveness, the Japanese ideal of beauty. No place for realism there; no demand for such a delineation of the objective world as will give it at least the value of actuality.

"Recognizing the peculiar standing of the Japanese painter, who lives in the entourage of the great and passes down the strict canons of his own school, master to pupil, master to pupil, from generation to generation, we can understand why the Japanese color-print artist has been looked upon with contempt by the upper orders. On the one hand, we find the proud purveyor to the refined taste of the great families; on the other, the humble portrayer of the common life of the common people. Here we have an aristocrat; there, an artizan. For the color-print artist has been ranked among the lower classes, from whom he has sprung and for whom he has worked. He has been regarded as no better than a peasant farmer or a carpenter.



A KAKEMONO.

By Koriusai. One of the scenes of homely, every-day life much loved by the Japanese color-print artists.

"This statement refers, of course, more particularly to the old Japan. The largely commercialized Japan of to-day has developed a reflected interest in the color-print masters, tho we may believe that this interest, among the superficially Europeanized sections of the upper classes, lies no deeper than their veneer of imported civilization.

"The very realism that has made the color-prints contemptible to the older schools of Japanese art accounts for their appeal to us. Once familiar with their conventions, we can understand them—can appreciate their beauty of line, color, and composition, their humor and their truth. And the conventions, which at first view seem so grotesque to the Western eye, invariably have the warrant of a consistent artistic point of view. The mussy blur of paint with which our impressionists may indicate a tree is at least as outlandish to the sensitive Japanese eye as their plane perspective is to our well-established insistence on linear perspective.

"If we pass the point where the Japanese prints seem merely odd, their beauties are sure to captivate. In the best work the composition is always so right, the drawing so satisfactory, the quality of line so varied yet so perfect, the color so admirable. We find, too, such wonderful restraint; not a line, not a patch of color, can be spared; the whole thing has been done with the least apparent effort, and the effect which the artist sought to produce is given to the eye surely and completely."

The subjects most represented in the early periods of this art's development were actors, courtezans, and scenes from plays. The theater, while popular with the masses, was thought a low and degrading form of art by the higher classes, and as color-print artists worked for the stage another reason was furnished for the low estimation of color-print art. Not much attention was given to landscape or to scenes of homely, every-day life until the first half of the nineteenth century.

Suzuki Harunobu, who worked between 1764 and 1772, is mentioned as the first great name. His subjects were women, of "beautiful pose and exquisite flowing line." Koriusai was his pupil, but had more vigor. He was of the Samurai or military class and greatly demeaned himself by seeking a livelihood as a color-print artist. Utamaro (1753–1805) was the greatest up to his day. His prints were the first to reach Europe through the Dutch traders at Nagasaki. Toyokuni (1769–1825) delineated the life of the people, and Hokusai, "the master of all, is a Shakespeare of the brush." The process of color-printing is thus described:

"The artist made his design on a sheet of thin paper, and the engraver, after pasting it face downward on a block of wood, cut

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away with his gouges and knives and chisels the parts of the wood that did not belong to the design, leaving the picture in relief, after the manner of wood-engravers. With this block as a guide, other blocks were made, one for each color to be used.

"Then the printer took up the work. Mixing his colors on the blocks with rice-paste, he dampened a sheet of paper and laid it on each block in turn, rubbing the back of the paper with a special implement, until it took up the color. The prints thus made were sold in shops for sums so trifling that the artists might well have dropt dead from astonishment had they suddenly foreseen the prices that their work would some day command."

Here, says the writer, is an example of a purely democratic art made for and appealing to the lower classes. He goes on:

"That it should make this appeal, and still be good art, speaks well for the taste of the common people of Japan. And this art is exactly what the Japanese call it—'Mirror of the Passing World.' To the high-class Japanese, it is vulgar; to us, could we fully understand its allusions, it would often seem coarse; yet it is popular, and it is art—and the men who made the pictures were men of the lower classes.

"The source of the prints is worth consideration by Americans who are pessimistic as to the development of ideals of beauty among the laboring class. Given a nation in which every desire of the humbler people is not either crusht out or commercially exploited by classes above them, adequate forms of expression are certain to develop, growing slowly from crudeness to perfection. Left to itself, no stratum of society will continue long without its art and its music.

"This truth, in a sense, shows us the value of man; and conversely, it proves to us the value of art itself."

SHAKESPEARE'S SUPERIOR KIND OF CRIMINALS

IN spite of all that has been written about Shakespeare as a psychologist, his value to the student of crime has but recently been discovered. It is only the great poet who is able to lay the criminal's soul open like a book, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, and Shakespeare is even greater in revealing the soul of the criminal than the Russian novelist, Dostoyefsky. His power is now shown by a Danish police inspector, August Goll, who has published a book called "Criminal Types in Shakespeare." Mr. Goll's book, according to Adalbert Albrecht, the writer in *The Evening Post*, shows the advantage of studying the great poets, rather than the criminologists, for a knowledge of the psychology of crime. Shakespeare can teach us more than Lombroso. Lombroso regards the criminal as a distinct species of humanity and for a long time Mr. Goll adhered to Lombroso's view until he came to see that tho Lombroso's "measurings and weighings" reveal marks that "undoubtedly do fit a small group of degenerate criminals who are closely related to the weak-minded and insane, there are many cases which they do not fit at all." He was obliged to admit, we are told, "that criminals themselves do not differ materially in their thoughts, feelings, and will from others." He further saw "that a particular psychology did not even fit a particular group of criminals, that the same crime may be committed from absolutely different motives, while it is purely dependent on circumstances what will be the crime of a passionate or crafty character." Shakespeare, then, according to the Danish police inspector, is the writer who has achieved the most in pointing out to us real differences between individual criminals. The great poets, according to Mr. Albrecht—

PORTRAIT OF AN ACTOR,
By Toyokuni, the First.

"Show us the birth of the motive, the nervous strain that develops with it, the consideration of the kind of crime, the gradual growth of the determination and the execution, the mental moods during and after the deed. They follow the criminal through love and hate, storm and calm, not merely as spectators and critics, but as if in the person of the criminal himself, as one who sees deeper than any criminal can. To them the criminal psychologists should turn with confidence. In our day, Dostoyefsky has described criminal individuals in his 'Raskolnikov' and in 'Memoirs from a Death House,' as prison governors and criminal psychologists have tried in vain to describe them. Above him, the greatest Slav, stands the greatest Teuton, Shakespeare. Goll thinks that in studying Shakespeare's criminals we come as near as possible to the ideal of 'seeing the criminal in the man, the man in the criminal.' He sees in *Caliban* the congenital criminal, the creature with the purely antisocial nature whom *Prospero* tries to reform. *Prospero* gives him shelter—he makes use of it to attempt rape. *Prospero* teaches him the power of language—he uses it to curse. *Prospero* teaches him the faculty of thought—he uses it to ponder on evil schemes. He loves but one thing, spirits; and fears but one, punishment. He is capable only of the lowest kind of work, and has to be forced to do that.

"From this primitive criminal, Goll leads us on up to the political criminal, to hate-filled *Brutus* and the doctrinarian *Cassius*. Naturally enough, he finds but little new to say about *Richard III.* His analysis of *Iago*, on the other hand, is masterly. He lays bare the erotic side of *Iago's* hatred of *Othello*—his 'instinct of erotic cruelty,' as the criminalists now call it. *Iago's* speeches are all embittered by sexual insinuations. He sees in others only the expression of coarse, sexual motives, the best sign that they alone underlie his own actions. He finds satisfaction in poisoning

ONE OF THE "THIRTY-SIX VIEWS OF FUJI" BY HOKUSAI.
As an artist, his place is declared to be "beside Dürer, Rembrandt, and the other giants."

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Othello's enjoyment of *Desdemona's* love, and takes pleasure in seeing her martyred, first her soul, then her body."

Such a book as this, says Mr. Albrecht, shows what undiscovered treasures are still to be found in Shakespeare—"treasures which, to me at least, are infinitely more interesting than all the acrostics that patient searching might reveal."

WHY POETRY IS PUBLISHED

WE are sometimes asked to point out the royal road to publication. Much prose and some poetry gets into print and the mystery is often formidable to the possessors of rejected manuscripts. Mr. Brian Hooker seems to think that neither the merit of contemporary verse nor the taste of a reading public are factors in securing the publication of such as passes muster. What poetry we have, meaning what comes out between book-covers, he says in the August *Forum*, "suffers severely from overadvertisement and from being subsidized no less that the subsidy happens to be paid by the producer." He proceeds:

"Publishers protest that poetry is not commercial; but too many, even of the reputable ones, make it commercial in the evil sense of the word, by lending to worthless stuff for a consideration the support of their names. Of course, a slack demand for any product begets carelessness as to its quality; and the attitude here seems to be that, verse being at best worthless, the worst of it may as well be printed so long as the writer insures against the cost of printing. It would be better to reject inflexibly whatever promised no return. For the trouble is not that it is hard to print a good poem, but that it is no harder to print a bad one. It is all advertised with the same unreasoning fulsomeness, and reviewed in bulk under the heading 'Poetry of the Month.' And this does harm because the publicity of one ridiculous failure is enough to discredit many a good achievement. People say, as many people have said of religion: 'If that is poetry, then I don't want poetry, myself.' Similarly, the intemperate criticism which is continually discovering the great American poet or the great Baconian cryptogram sufficiently discountenances its own discoveries. And the clamor for a poetry of the day, a journalistic poetry the concern of which shall be to treat modern subject-matter in the tone of the most modern propaganda, is as mischievous as it is absurd. Journalism may be and sometimes is a noble art; but poetry can not be, except accidentally, journalistic, because it depends essentially upon a person's feeling something which he is impelled to say, and not upon there being a subject at hand to say something about. The most cursory reader will remember that poetry has at all times dealt either with elder times or with things timeless, and that the occasional poem is commonly as bad as the didactic story. But now, forsooth, poetry is to be great only through being occasional: whereas it is not the subject but the man that matters. He can not, being a modern, be other than a modern poet, let him treat of what he will."

The other and of course more important medium of serving the public with what other poetry it gets is the magazine. This means is naturally the hope of most producers who can not aspire to a volume to themselves. The magazine's point of view is thus given by this writer:

"In the first place, it concentrates endeavor upon short lyrics of less than thirty lines. These it uses as 'fillers' for pages left partly blank in its prose make-up; and it seldom accepts anything else unless for some extraneous cause. We see, therefore, very few long poems, or even of the average medium length of most great lyrics—an arbitrary and somewhat onerous restriction. To the maker of small lyrics, however, and to the rising artist, the large and easy market of the magazine is a great help. He need not struggle unread until he can produce a volume: he can sell his work little by little for immediate returns in money and in reputation, and circulate it far more widely than he could hope to circulate his book. Moreover, he can always republish in book form. On the other hand, the magazine is frankly journalism: it is read and tossed aside; its support is advertising made valuable by circulation; the merit of its contributions is in many cases only incidental to their acceptance; and its care for poetry is largely the mere negative requirement of harmlessness. This naturally tends toward perfunctory and dishonest work. Yet the familiar sneer at 'magazine verse' is hardly half deserved; and a little study of the annuals and magazines of half a century since would open the eyes of the scoffer. He would find in them here and there a poem which has lived, swamped under an average of such bathos as nowadays hardly reaches print. Until recently, American poetry was in form and manner about fifty years behind the contemporary development of the English; now the two are abreast, and our own falls behind only in merit. Moreover, the average of present magazine verse is not far below the average work of our best men before the war: it is only too near and too familiar for us to appreciate. This work is typified among recent volumes by the new collection of Theodosia Garrison. She is too often uninspired, and therefore fancifully decorative in lieu of imagination; her poems are of magazine brevity and magazine innocuousness; she lacks the sparkle of inevitable phrase whereby genius is made manifest. But she has consistently good workmanship, native lyrical quality, and a strong normal feeling of things, right and sweet as the popular feeling is always right and sweet, despite the vagaries of that strange myth, the popular intelligence."

Mr. Hooker also finds a "small group of more ambitious men possest of a questionable and flickering spark of something like genius, who hover about the confines of the magazine world, promising better things." He names for us William Vaughn Moody and George Sterling, among others, and observes that "their faults are the faults of culture—intellectualism or thoughtless honey-gathering of phrases; their strength is a high and honorable strength of their art; and their danger is the danger of defection to some better rewarded way of work." "Poets are made and born," he adds, in an improvement on the wisdom of the ages, "but they are not so often born that we can afford to spoil any in the making." In other fields, it is added, "opportunity and the easy recognition of good work are incentives not less than profit: why not in this?"

UNMUSICAL ENGLAND—England has critics who for patriotic reasons insist upon telling it that it is a musical nation, but one of its leading orchestra conductors repudiates the flattering unction. He is Mr. Thomas Beecham, who is to bring his orchestra to America next season. In the pages of *The Musical Courier* (New York) he not only tells us how England is flattered up to the hilt, but reveals what he believes the real conditions are:

"Surely, if we were a musical nation, we should have fine English artists, opera-houses, provincial orchestras, and a hundred and one musical things which other countries can boast of. Of course, foreign artists who come to this country are never tired of telling us that we are intensely musical, for the simple reason that they wish us to go on being self-satisfied, since our advancement would mean competition with them. The truth is we have allowed ourselves to be flattered up into such a state of self-conceit that, apart from being the musical laughing-stock of the world, we are looked upon as 'mugs,' who can continually be taken in by foreign artists, because we are content to listen to rotten foreign pianists, rotten foreign singers, rotten foreign orchestras; to be content with rotten foreign conductors, and so on. The fact is, music in this country is largely an economic question. I doubt if in any other country in the world as much money flows into its coffers as here. But, alas, it flows in in the wrong way. We spend millions on charitable musical affairs. People who will not spend one hundred pence to hear good music or to assist the foundation of a national opera-house, will willingly give £100 for a bad concert in aid of some hospital, simply for the sake of seeing their names in the published lists.

"I do not, believe me, grudge this money to our hospitals, but, intensely interested in music as I am and believing from the bottom of my heart in our national abilities in this direction, I can not help deploring the state of things which now prevails. Give the hospitals their £100 by all means, but, if this must be done through the medium of a concert, provide good music instead of drivel, which only lowers the whole tone of art and helps to encourage the nation to continue wallowing in its musical slough of despond."

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Copyright, 1909, by the George R. Lawrence Co., Chicago. From "The Automobile."

TEN MILES OF AUTOMOBILES IN ONE PICTURE. PARTICIPANTS IN THE GLIDDEN TOUR PARADE AT DETROIT.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

THIS YEAR'S GLIDDEN TOUR

This year's Glidden Tour, which was completed at Kansas City, July 30, was held under more exacting conditions than any preceding contest. The route, as described previously in these columns, covered a distance of over 2,600 miles, beginning at Detroit, extending westward through Chicago, thence northwestward to St. Paul, there bending southward to Omaha, from Omaha westward to Denver and thence eastward to the finish at Kansas City. Thirty cars participated in the contest, entered in three divisions, those competing for the Glidden, the Hower, and the

SCHEDULE OF GLIDDEN TOUR, 1909.

Days Run.	Day's Run	Distance
1	Detroit to Kalamazoo	142.3
2	Kalamazoo to Chicago	173.3
3	Chicago to Madison	175.2
4	Madison to Lacrosse, Wis	154.4
5	La Crosse to Minneapolis	177.8
6	Minneapolis to Mankato	132.0
7	Mankato to Fort Dodge	138.6
8	Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs	181.0
9	Council Bluffs to Kearney	200.
10	Kearney to Julesburg	206.2
11	Julesburg to Denver	204.8
12	Denver to Hugo	173.5
13	Hugo to Oakley	165.
14	Oakley to Salina	199.7
15	Salina to Kansas City	212.8
15	Total	2,636.8

Average day's run, 175.78 miles. Longest day's run, 212.8 miles.

Detroit trophies. Fifteen days of actual running were occupied in covering the tour, the average daily trip being 175.78 miles.

The results are thus summarized by *The Automobile*:

"Twenty-four of the 30 contestants successfully accomplished the tour. Eight of the 24 cars completed the journey without road penalization. Two of the 8 were adjudged perfect. But all of the survivors shared in this convincing demonstration of the reliability of the American-built automobile, which is subjected to usage that often becomes abusive over highways unworthy of the name met with in the middle West. Walter Winchester, driving a Pierce-Arrow, obtains possession of the famous Glidden Trophy. John S. Williams, piloting another Pierce-Arrow, gains the glory of the Hower Runabout Cup. Jean Bemb at the wheel of a Chalmers-Detroit secures the Detroit prize for touring-cars with miniature tonneaus."

Reliability was the marked characteristic of the contest. Such knocks and twists and strains as the cars withstood emphasized the recent advance in American automobile construction.

With innumerable road difficulties and unusually severe penalty rules, the tour subjected the cars to tests of exceptional severity. Indeed, as Mr. Charles J. Glidden said: "This year everything went to make it a hard trial and took away nearly all of the elements that go to make up a mere trip for pleasure. Not only have natural conditions made this trip harder than any yet made, but the rules have been much more severe, the 20-miles-an-hour stipulation at first seeming to me, as well as others, something impossible of accomplishment throughout the tour. It was made, however, and all of the credit due to a car passing through the hardest test possible should be given the 40 cars in this contest."

"Results of the tour demonstrate the efficiency attained by the modern motor-car. Altho as the tour progrest, it seemed impossible that any car should finish with a perfect score, two actually did, and up to the last day, ten contestants actually held perfect records."

"The record," says *Motor Age*, "that these ten cars and their drivers have established is nothing short of phenomenal in having covered 2,235.5 miles without having to put a wrench to the cars or make a repair of any nature, it being remembered that the rules permit of carbureter and brake adjustments. These cars have averaged practically a mile every three minutes since they left Detroit and they are still running in spick-and-span shape, nearly all of them checking in every day from a half to an hour ahead of the schedule. It is a proud record for each of them."

Chairman Hower in commenting upon the conditions and results of the tour, said:

"This by all means is the hardest trip ever made under like conditions. In the first place, it has been the hardest test that has ever been imposed upon such a number of touring-cars, and, in my opinion, has certainly proved the durability and incidentally the worth of every car that has finished the trip. This trip has certainly served its purpose—that of thoroughly testing every car entered and at the same time arousing enthusiasm among the people generally through whose territory the course led. Almost from the time we started we had bad roads. The last 200 miles of the trip were the worst I have known."

The performance of the White car entered in the tour is of particular interest, as this was the only car using kerosene for fuel. In economy, efficiency, and safety, the test resulted satisfactorily. Kerosene was secured along the route at from 6 to 10 cents per gallon, cheaper than gasoline. The makers claim the trip demonstrated that, gallon for gallon, kerosene as a fuel showed an economy of 15 per cent. over gasoline. The kerosene was handled without the customary precautions and the combustion was unaccompanied by smoke or smell. The car traversed over 2,000 miles of the tour without penalty. It completed the tour with only slight penalties due to tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud-guard.

PARTICIPANTS AND FINAL SCORES GLIDDEN TOUR, 1909.

GLIDDEN TROPHY—13 Participants.

Car No.	Name of Car.	Road Penalty.	Technical Penalty.
No. 1	Premier	Perfect	16.9
No. 2	Premier	Perfect	1.5
No. 3	Chalmers-Detroit	(withdrawn)	
No. 4	Marmon	8.0	2.5
No. 5	Marmon	Perfect	7.3
No. 6	Maxwell	8.5	4.6
No. 7	Jewell	11.2	394.8
No. 8	Pierce-Arrow	Perfect	1.6
No. 9	Pierce-Arrow	Perfect	Perfect
No. 10	Glide	682.9	6.2
No. 11	Thomas	(withdrawn)	
No. 12	Midland	4.3	31.3
No. 14	White	19.3	26.2

HOWER TROPHY—14 Participants.

No. 100	Moline	3.1	5.2
No. 101	Moline	Perfect	1.1
No. 102	Moline	46.6	2.8
No. 103	Brush	(withdrawn)	
No. 104	Brush	(withdrawn)	
No. 105	Chalmers-Detroit	(disqualified)	
No. 106	Hupmobile	(withdrawn)	
No. 107	Maxwell	35.4	8.2
No. 108	Pierce-Arrow	Perfect	Perfect
No. 109	Pierce-Arrow	Perfect	10.2
No. 110	McIntyre	(withdrawn)	
No. 111	Jewell	38.2	69.6
No. 112	Mason	334.5	10.3
No. 114	Lexington	2.0	1.8

DETROIT TROPHY—Three Participants.

*No. 51	American Simplex	1.4	50.8
No. 52	Chalmers-Detroit	6.0	17.8
No. 53	Premier	26.1	8.2

* Perfect in mechanical examination, except for bent radiator sustained in ditching car.

NON-CONTESTANTS, 11—TOTAL, 41.

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1910 AMERICAN OUTPUT 200,000 CARS

The rapid increase in the popularity of the automobile is evidenced by a prediction of 125 per cent. gain in the next year's output of the American manufacturers. This estimate, indicating a total output of 200,000 cars, is made by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the American Motor-car Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Reeves bases his figures upon a recent trip covering all the leading automobile manufacturing centers. "This statement," says *Motor Age*,

"he makes after a careful compilation of figures received from makers of axles, magnetos, frames and other parts, as well as from motor-car-makers themselves. These plans may not be completely carried out, owing to the inability of parts-makers to supply the demand, but in any case there is sure to be a 125-per-cent. increase over the production of 1909, which is placed at 70,000 cars, and which has been insufficient to supply the demand. Of this number 165,000 will be pleasure-cars, 30,000 will be high-wheel buggies made by carriage concerns and 5,000 will be steam and electric carriages and commercial vehicles. The average price of these cars will be about $1,200, the cars below $1,500 being in the greatest demand, altho there is no lessening in the demand for the cars of higher price. This will mean a total business in cars alone of almost $200,000,000.

"Yet with these extraordinary figures on next year's motor-vehicle output, Mr. Reeves says there is no reason to fear an overproduction owing to the fact that America's greatest purchasing power, the middle class, has now entered the field, together with the farmers, who have been liberal buyers of cars during the present year. It is estimated that this year has seen an oversold condition of about 10 per cent. To many, of course, it would appear that they could have sold twice as many cars as they made, but according to Mr. Reeves, in most cases the demand has generally been supplied and only a small portion of the buying public has been unable to get cars. If next year's record production is to supply the oversold condition this year, the result would be an unsafe business condition.

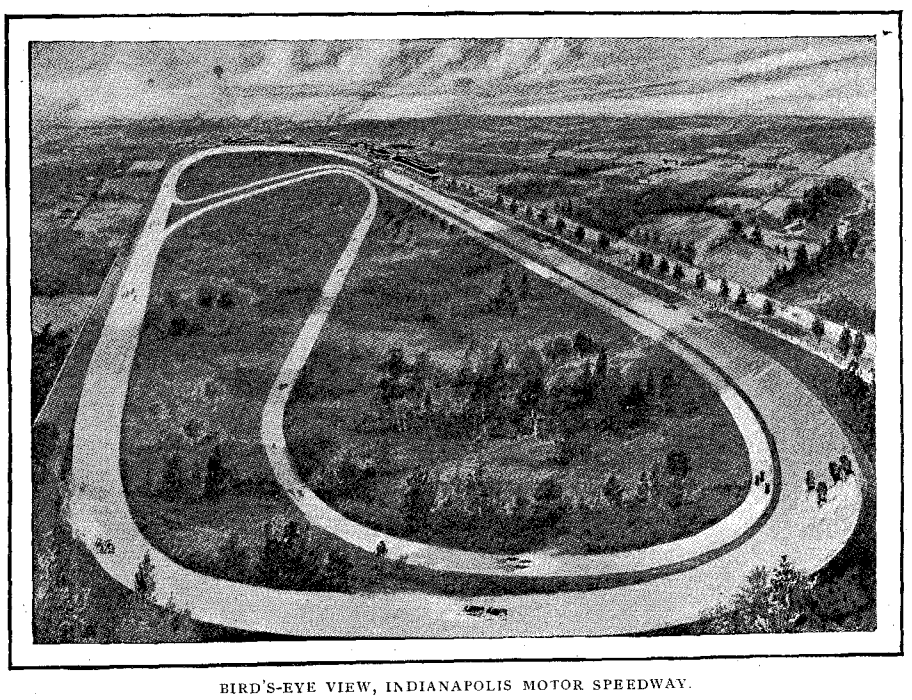
"With all the concerns struggling to double and treble their output, the safety-valves on the business are the parts-makers, who, working 24 hours a day, are unable to keep up with the demand, and labor for the factories, which is growing scarcer and scarcer in all the motor-car manufacturing cities. These conditions may prevent the output reaching as high as present plans call for.

" 'Unless one makes a careful compilation of the figures, the statement that 200,000 cars will be made in 1910 would appear like a romance,' says Mr. Reeves. 'However, these figures are conservative, if anything, and almost all of them obtained from reliable sources. There will be no decrease in the demand for big and high-priced cars, for the ultimate aim of every owner is to possess one of those types. The car of the intermediate type and those of low price will, of course, sell in the greatest numbers, and even now are in demand far beyond the supply.

" 'Such conditions seem extraordinary, but it all proves that the motor-car is now a necessity more than a luxury, and that it will sell in good times as well as bad. The importance of the farmers in the buying of cars and the influence they will have on road improvement is more than the average Easterner can understand. There are more than 2,000,000 farmers in this country and they have had a big share of prosperity. Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska have been good motoring States. One maker in Anderson, Ind., told me that 75 per cent. of his $1,250 cars were sold to farmers. The salaried man who believes in good things for his family and the business man who requires quick individual transportation, have made for a greater demand for motor-cars, and that situation will be increased in 1910.

" 'Without exception every one of the factories I visited is planning for increased production, and putting up new factory buildings and installing new machinery. One of the biggest producers of this year plans to make 30,000 machines in 1910; the next highest producer will make 20,000 to 25,000; an Eastern concern 12,000 and two other Western concerns 10,000 each. Below that figure there are a score of concerns that will make anywhere from 1,000 to 8,000 machines, and it is a mighty small producer indeed who is not planning for 500 or 600 cars.

" 'The figures I have taken in making up my list of 200,000 cars is the scheduled production of eighty of the most prominent concerns, altho there are at least twenty-five more concerns whose cars might be termed factors in the market.' "



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW, INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY.

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY OPENING

Formal opening of the great Indianapolis Motor Speedway will be celebrated next week. The occasion will include a series of races which promise to be among the fastest ever run in this country. Three days will be devoted to the contests, October 19, 20, and 21. The first day's events will include short record trials of from five to ten miles for cars of 161 to 450 cubic inches cylinder displacement, followed by a 250-mile race by cars from 301 to 450 cubic inches and minimum weight of 2,100 lbs. A contest of 100 miles for cars of 231 to 300 cubic inches, 1,800 lbs. minimum weight, will be the feature of the second day with semi-final heats of the first day's free-for-all contests. A series of three events will occupy the third and final day, including the finals for the free-for-all racing-machines, an open handicap, and a race of 300 miles, the great event of the carnival. Entrants in this race will be restricted cars of 451 to 600 cubic inches, minimum weight 2,400 lbs. Besides these, several other events are being arranged. It is claimed that the trophies and prizes provided for the winners of the various races are the most valuable ever offered for motor-car contests, the value representing about $10,000. All races will be recorded by an electrical timing-device, instantaneously and automatically timing to a hundredth part of the second each racing-car, and recording each lap upon a gigantic scoreboard.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

A new tour between the North and South traversing a region rich in historical association and local interest is the subject of a little book just compiled by the White Company. This new route is shorter by several hundred miles than the tours previously mapped between northern and southern points. It is divided into two sections. The first portion extends from New York to Richmond, 375 miles, taking the tourist through the great chain of battlefields including Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga, and Fredericksburg. The second division is between Staunton and Atlanta, 577 miles, the tourist passing through the famous cotton belt of Georgia and the Carolinas. Those desiring to make the entire trip between New York and Atlanta are afforded excellent connection between the first division and Staunton by the splendid roads from Hagerstown down the Shenandoah Valley.

INCREASED COST OF TIRES

Practically all the manufacturers of American-made automobile tires increased the prices of their output last month by advances of from 15 to 25 per cent. This raise is ascribed to the increased cost of crude rubber. "Tire-makers have contended for a year or more," says the New York *Times*, "that with the increased cost of production a fair profit could not be made by selling tires at the present price. Therefore the announcement did not come as a surprize, except that the raise is larger than was anticipated. The price of crude rubber has practically doubled within the last three months, the tire-makers say, and this was mainly responsible for the increase."

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Franklin 1910 Automobiles

Franklin automobiles with their present tire equipment will average 2500 miles without a puncture.

Large tires on a light-weight automobile do not puncture easily and blow outs are almost unheard of. Our tire equipment is so generous that it is not necessary to carry extra tires on any 1910 Franklin.

On Model H the rear tires are 37 x 5 inches, front 36 x 4 1-2 inches; on Model D, rear 36 x 4 1-2 inches, front 36 x 4 inches; on Model G, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3 1-2 inches.

The Franklin air-cooling system for 1910 has been proved to cool so perfectly and positively that no one but a trade rival would dispute its success. It also dispenses with the fan and other complications necessary in water-cooling systems.

Surrounding each cylinder close to the vertical cooling flanges is a sheet metal casing open at the top and bottom, with a diaphragm connecting the casings and forming with the engine boot an air-tight compartment. At the rear of this compartment is a powerful suction fly-wheel of new type. This fly-wheel draws the air down through the casings equally around the entire circumference of each cylinder.

The Franklin power plant is more economical, more efficient and more powerful than water-cooled power plants of the same weight.

The Bosch magneto high tension single ignition system used on our 1909 automobiles is continued on our 1910 models. In addition we have dispensed with the spark advance lever on all models. The time of the spark is not left to the judgment of the operator. Much better results are obtained at all speeds than by any other system. This was demonstrated on our 1909 Model G.

Cranking the motor on our magneto system is easier and safer than starting on batteries. The reason for the "double" ignition system commonly used is to provide batteries for starting, it not being practical to crank the ordinary motor on the ordinary magneto system. Anyone can see that one perfect ignition system is better and less complicated than two systems both of which lack some essential quality and which must be used together to get results.

A light-weight automobile with proper spring suspension gives the limit of riding comfort and touring ability. All Franklins have four full-elliptic springs and a laminated-wood chassis frame. Road shocks and vibration are absorbed—not transmitted as is the case with the steel frame and semi-elliptic springs commonly used.

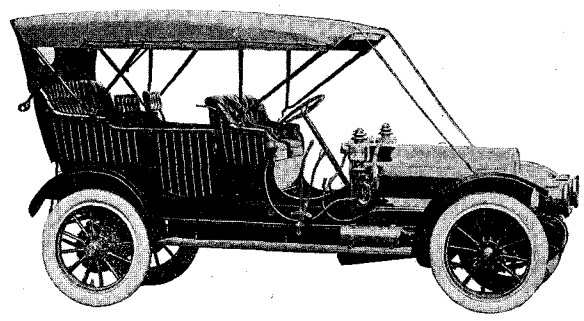
The Franklin is the easiest riding of all automobiles. It will also go the farthest in a day and is the fastest over American roads.

All efforts to break our transcontinental record which we have held for five years have resulted in failure. As recently as last June five different makes of automobiles tried for the Franklin record, but the best actual running time made was four days longer than our record. And in spite of the many attempts to lower it, our Chicago-New York record of 40 hours made in August, 1907, still stands.

The first 1910 Franklin to be entered in a public contest established a new world's record for economy. This was on July 7 in Buffalo, N. Y., one-gallon mileage contest. There were 20 contestants. The Franklin, an easy winner, out-did its nearest competitor by 50 per cent and also beat the former world's record, made by a 1909 Franklin in New York on May 7, by 40 per cent.

Franklin closed cars are now being delivered These models are not only luxurious in their equipment, but they have the Franklin easy-riding quality so essential to this type of automobile.

Write for 1910 catalogue of all models.



Franklin Model H, 42 horse-power six-cylinder chassis, is made with seven-passenger touring body, surrey body and limousine body.

Franklin Model D, 28 horse-power four-cylinder chassis, is made with five-passenger touring body, close-coupled body, surrey body, limousine body and landaulet body.

Franklin Model G, 18 horse-power four-cylinder chassis, is made with touring body, surrey body, single-rumble-seat body and runabout body with hamper.

Franklin Model K, 18 horse-power four-cylinder chassis, is made with limousine body, town car body and taxicab body.

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

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ICED Chocolate Pudding with Custard Sauce—a delightful dessert that every member of the family can enjoy.

¶ Or—what could be more dainty and grateful for a Summer dessert than creamy blanc-mange, served with a bright bit of jelly or a few fresh berries. You can easily make them in half an hour with

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

¶ Now, think of cherry pie, berry pie, peach and apple pie—if you want light, flaky pie-crust just try part Kingsford's Corn Starch with your flour. *The book tells.*

¶ Send a post card today, and we will mail without charge our remarkable little *Cook Book "A.A"*—with One Hundred Cool Desserts for Hot Weather.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y.
NATIONAL STARCH CO., Successors

AFTER A MEAL
Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THAT DAINTY MINT COVERED CANDY COATED CHEWING GUM
AN OUNCE FOR A NICKEL AND IN 5¢ AND 10¢ PACKETS
FRANK H. FLEER & CO. INC. PHILADELPHIA AND TORONTO

The Bissell Sweeper

THE EVERYDAY NECESSITY OF THE HOME

No matter what other methods are employed for cleaning carpets or rugs, there still remains the every-day necessity for a good, medium-priced, hand-propelled carpet sweeper that promptly and efficiently gathers up all dirt or litter, without noise, dust or effort.

The housewives of the world attest the superiority of the BISSELL, the genuine, original sweeper, the recognized leader in every country where carpets and rugs are used.

You can double your comforts in the use of the Bissell by having two machines, one for upstairs and one for down. This saves carrying the sweeper up and down, and insures having a sweeper always at your command. No woman who has ever used a Bissell Sweeper can get along without one.

Write for booklet illustrating our standard brands, and telling you in detail what the sweeper accomplishes, and the sacrifices you are making in not having one.

Buy of your dealer, send us the purchase slip *within one week of date of purchase*, and we will send you a card case with no printing on it, something any lady or gentleman will appreciate.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. 38a, Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Largest and Only Exclusive Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World)

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 242*)

MOTOR MAIL SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

An important object-lesson in the use of the motor business wagon was begun last month by the post-office department in New York City. Through a contract covering a period of four years the branch offices in Manhattan from 42d Street north to the Harlem River and in the Bronx from Harlem River to 167th Street were linked by an electric mail-wagon service, displacing all horse-drawn wagons heretofore used in transferring the mails within this territory. "There are 19 of these offices," says *Motor*,

"any one of which is large enough and has all the facilities for handling the mail for a city of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and some of them have half-hourly service, receiving and dispatching all first-class matter every 30 minutes from six o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening. Nearly all of the circuits, some of which are six miles long, must be covered at least ten times a day, while others are to be traversed 34 times every 24 hours, or 216 times a week. The combined length of all the routes is 19 $\frac{9}{100}$ miles and the total number of trips in both directions over these routes each week amounts to 1,052. This involves an annual mileage of almost 200,000 miles, or upward of 800,000 miles during the life of the contract, which was awarded May 12 last.

"This is without doubt one of the most important advance steps made by the post-office department in years, leading eventually, as it is safe to predict that it will, to the complete substitution of self-propelled vehicles for horse-drawn wagons in the handling of mail in all principal cities of the country, with a consequent expedition and greater reliability of the service. Credit for the inauguration of this up-to-date departure is due to Edward M. Morgan, postmaster in charge of the New-York office, the largest and most important in the country, upon whose recommendation the department at Washington decided to advertise for bids for motor mail service in so large and important a section of New York City. It was for this section that the old contracts expired this year. Others expire in different sections of the city on July 1 successively during the next three years, when it will come to the turn of upper Manhattan and this part of the Bronx to have the contract renewed or new bids advertised for. If, between now and next July, the motor service has proved as satisfactory as there is reason to expect, it is not at all unlikely that it may be extended to another large section of the metropolis.

"Postmaster Morgan was led to make his recommendation to the Washington authorities because of his belief in the businesslike conduct of the post-office and the adoption of every reasonable means to facilitate the handling of mail-matter. He had observed the steadily growing use of motor business wagons by leading merchants of the city, noted their enormous advantages in the matters of speed, endurance, reliability, capacity, and regularity, and studied the results obtained in experimental motor services that have been in operation for some time in Milwaukee, Detroit, and Indianapolis.

"Adoption of motor transportation as its sole reliance by a conservative branch of the Government for such important service as the carriage of mails, which

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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brooks no delays and irregularities, should have a prodigious influence upon business men engaged in all classes of trade who have any hauling or delivering to do. If the post-office, with no competition to fight and the prime object of giving the public the quickest and most reliable service at reasonable expense, finds it advantageous to adopt motor service, the last remnants of distrust and uncertainty still entertained by many merchants and manufacturers ought soon to be swept away.

"The new contract and motor service supersede a temporary service maintained by the same contractor with four electric wagons on Washington Heights. Since this service was started, on April 15 last, not a single trip has been missed and the machines never have been a minute behind time. They are not infrequently called upon to carry 1,500 pounds of mail-matter. . . . The running time allowed for all circuits is figured on the basis of eight miles an hour to conform with the legal speed limit permitted by local ordinance. Altho Uncle Sam's wagons have right of way over ordinary traffic and are not to be stopt by mere policemen, they are expected by the Government to observe the local regulations. But, even when limited to a rate of eight miles an hour, the motor-wagon can cover the longer routes in about one-half the time consumed by horses, so that eventually, as the volume of mail increases or the demand for quicker service makes it necessary, the power vehicles can crowd more trips into a day."

ON FOOD

The Right Foundation of Health.

Proper food is the foundation of health. People can eat improper food for a time until there is a sudden collapse of the digestive organs, then all kinds of trouble follows.

The proper way out of the difficulty is to shift to the pure, scientific food, Grape-Nuts, for it rebuilds from the foundation up. A New Hampshire woman says:

"Last summer I was suddenly taken with indigestion and severe stomach trouble and could not eat food without great pain, my stomach was so sore I could hardly move about. This kept up until I was so miserable life was not worth living.

"Then a friend finally, after much argument, induced me to quit my former diet and try Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had but little faith I commenced to use it and great was my surprise to find that I could eat it without the usual pain and distress in my stomach.

"So I kept on using Grape-Nuts and soon a marked improvement was shown, for my stomach was performing its regular work in a normal way without pain or distress.

"Very soon the yellow coating disappeared from my tongue, the dull, heavy feeling in my head disappeared and my mind felt light and clear; the languid, tired feeling left, and altogether I felt as if I had been rebuilt. Strength and weight came back rapidly and I went back to my work with renewed ambition.

"Today I am a new woman in mind as well as body and I owe it all to this natural food, Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Howard Watch

THE Wireless operator prefers a Howard Watch because he must have accurate knowledge and record of the sending and receiving time of messages.

His station is seldom in a comfortable office building—it may be on a Battle Ship—an island—or a rocky point along the coast.

In more than one hundred and fifty highly specialized occupations the operatives will tell you that the HOWARD is purposely designed and adapted for their work.

Now a HOWARD is a HOWARD wherever you find it—the fact that men take it into the family, so to speak, and make it an honorary member of their trades or professions is the prettiest possible compliment.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed price ticket attached.

Drop us a postal, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

·U-ALL-NO·

·AFTER DINNER MINT·

For an after dinner sweet, for a confection at any time, try this new cream and learn how different a cream mint can be.

The mint flavor is developed to a new degree by our own special process.

Sold in sealed tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. If your dealer does not keep U-All-No we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cents.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA

Sole Makers 439 N. 12th St., Philadelphia

KOH-I-NOOR

Pencil Point

One KOH-I-NOOR lasts longer than 6 ordinary pencils.

The Standard of Pencildom. Known, sold and used throughout the world. Same Price, Quality and Uniformity everywhere. An exactly right pencil for every purpose and paper—17 degrees of hardness and softness (6B to 9H) and 2 copying degrees. Each degree always the same. 10c. ea. $1 a doz. The genuine always stamped "KOH-I-NOOR." Any stationer can supply you. If yours will not, write us.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH, Estab. 1790. 34 E. 23d St., N. Y. City

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It is so easy to claim too much

For instance, when I pass a tobacconist's window and see a cigar labeled "Clear Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, two for five cents," I wonder if the dealer expects anyone to believe him or whether the public discounts advertisers' statements by half or more.

Any reputable cigar manufacturer will tell you that it costs far more than "two for five" to manufacture such a cigar.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The "ten cent cigar" of the trade is made of long, clean, clear Havana filler—and by Havana I mean tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba, and from the best districts at that—with a genuine Sumatra wrapper grown on the Island of Sumatra, not Java, nor Florida, nor Connecticut. The cigar is hand-made throughout. The largest sellers amongst ten cent cigars are made just that way.

My Shivers' Panatelas are made that way—any guarantee in the world that you want for it. And I sell them to individual smokers by the hundred at the "by-the-thousand" price—$50.00 per thousand is $5.00 per hundred.

MY OFFER is: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

In ordering, please enclose business card, or send personal references and state which you prefer—light, dark, or medium cigars.

Just a word: I believe that I have the cleanest and best ventilated cigar factory in Philadelphia. It is open from cellar to garret for your inspection or your friends.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

6% NET

For 34 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. $25 Certificates of Deposit are for savings investors.

PERKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kans. Ask for Loan List No. 717.

At 5%

the earning power of your savings, invested with this Company is 25% greater than if invested at 4%, 42% greater than at 3½% and 66⅔% greater than at 3%. Earnings paid for full time to date of withdrawal. The security back of your deposits is the best obtainable—selected mortgages on New York and Suburban Real Estate and the entire resources of the Company, having

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co. NEW YORK CITY

Assests of over $2,000,000
Surplus & profits, 150,000

Under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our record is open to public examination in their files, also at our place of business.

Established 16 years
Call or write for booklet.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
9 Times Building, Broadway & 42d St., New York City

BUILDING A GARAGE

Herbert L. Towle contributes to *Motor* an article on the problem of building a private garage. While cars themselves are becoming standardized, this is not true of the houses built to contain them. Such a thing as a type scarcely exists to-day among private garages. Many are simply stables remodeled for the accommodation of cars. What Mr. Towle attempts to do is to show "what experience has shown to be the most suitable construction equipment, and arrangement to suit the most typical requirements." He says there are right and wrong ways in which to arrange the washing accommodations, the lighting-bench and heating-plant; right and wrong ways of getting cars in and out and of doing the fire-proofing.

The first important step is to determine the floor space, which many owners underestimate, especially with reference to the space needed in which to work around the car in comfort and to store oil-cans, tool-boxes, etc. He says:

"A small touring-car with top folded back is about 3½ feet longer than its wheel-base, or, say, 12½ feet over all. A large touring-car may be 5 or even 6 feet longer than its wheel-base. As a seven-passenger car may have a wheel-base as much as 130 inches, it appears that 16 feet is not too great a length to allow for the largest cars. The width of the car over hubs and mud-guards is 5 to 5½ feet. If the garage has a separate repair-shop and washing-stand, so that no work needs to be done on the cars where they are stalled, a floor space of 19 by 8 feet per car is sufficient, provided the approaches are wide enough to permit the car to be turned either by steering or on skids. Coming down to the other end of the scale, if one wishes simply a shelter for the car and expects to have all cleaning and other work done outdoors or at a public garage, one can get along with a space 18 to 20 feet long and 8 to 10 feet wide, and can store supplies and sundries along the side walls. This represents the irreducible minimum for practical purposes.

"Now suppose that bench and machine-tool repairs are to be done on the premises, and that the car is to be washed where it stands instead of outdoors. One can not wash a car to advantage in less than 12 feet of lateral floor space, and one must have room to work around the ends of the car. For a single car, therefore, the minimum floor space becomes 12 by 20 or 22 feet, and this excludes bench and storage room. The bench should be located at the end or side of the garage, and adds, with necessary floor space, 4 feet to the above dimensions. Clothes-lockers and the general-storage room should be alloted two feet from the wall. Thus the space becomes as follows: if the lockers are at one side and the bench on the other, 2 plus 12 plus 4, or 18 feet of floor width by 20 feet in depth. To house and wash a second car comfortably beside the first without moving either for the purpose of washing, an additional 10 feet is necessary, making the width 28 feet, and depth as before. If the bench is at the far end of the room the dimensions become respectively 15 and 24 by 24 feet. For each additional car add 10 feet in width.

"These are minimum dimensions for the purpose specified, and something of convenience and comfort will be gained by adding 2 or 3 feet each way. This

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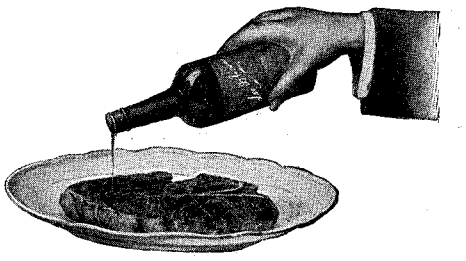
The antiseptic powder. It cures Hot, Swollen, Smarting, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails; kills the sting of Corns and Bunions. All druggists, 25c. Ask *to-day*. Don't accept any substitute.



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also permits additional tool and other equipment to be added later on if desired. A roomy garage will be 25 feet deep. It should be remembered also that the gasoline pump may be located inside, and that heating and toilet facilities must be provided. Still another contingency not always foreseen is the occasional necessity of taking off the body for repairs to the chassis. The body width is about 5 feet and its depth may be 8 feet. If entire independence of outside help is desired, the single-car garage must be about 23 feet wide inside to anticipate this contingency, and the two-car garage becomes 33 feet wide."

Of material from which to build a garage the writer says:

"The ideal material for garage-construction is obviously concrete. It may be used in monolithic form (reinforced concrete), or the garage may be built up of the familiar hollow concrete blocks. For the large structure, the former method is fully as cheap, besides being intrinsically more satisfactory. Quite a small garage may be economically put up of blocks, which require practically no skill for laying. However, in the smallest sizes, stucco construction is doubtless the cheapest, and it fulfils all reasonable requirements as to fire-resistance. The framework is timber precisely like an ordinary frame house, and the inside furring is cement plaster on metal lath. The outside may be similar, or if it is desired that the garage shall match the house or stable, the outside may be clapboarded. Most small frame garages have no ceilings, and as the roof is of lumber and shingles they are only partly fire-proof, even if the walls resist fire. It is much better to have a metal lath and plaster ceiling, and if asbestos board be added under the plaster, so much the better.

"Even a dilapidated frame stable may be made into virtually a new structure by nailing fast all loose boards, covering the exterior with metal lath and troweling two coats of cement plaster over the entire outside. This gives the appearance of a regular stucco structure, and the cement

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A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I had headaches every day, and frequently severe attacks of sick headaches, then I used more coffee to relieve the headaches, and this was well enough until the coffee effect wore off, then I would have sick spells.

"Finally my digestion was ruined, severe attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to break down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, blood is pure, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

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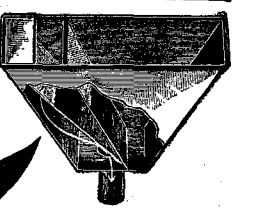

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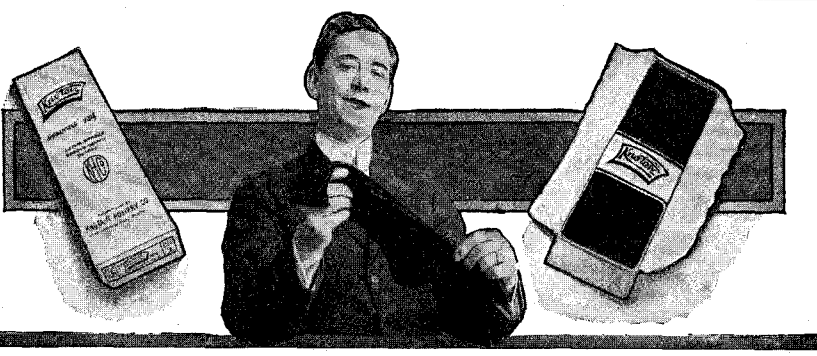

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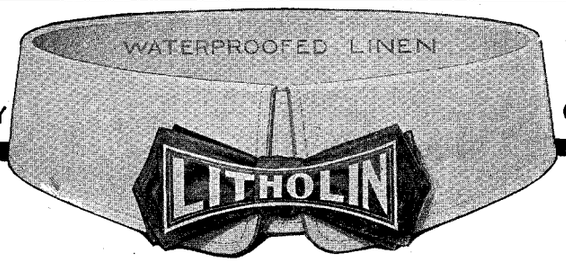

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is a permanent preservative against the weather. An interior furring and ceiling of cement plaster on metal lath renders the whole substantially fire-proof. If the chauffeur's quarters are overhead, the second-story flooring should be tiled and supported by iron beams, or it should be reinforced concrete, so as to make communication of fire from the first floor an impossibility. Wooden beams for flooring, even if sheathed below with asbestos board and plaster, should not be trusted. Needless to say, the stairs also should be separated from the car-storage space by a fire-proof partition, and should be approached either by an interior fire-proof door closed by a spring, or by an entirely separate outside door.

"For the flooring, nothing better than concrete has been suggested. It has admittedly some objections, such as being cold and absorbing oil. The second drawback is met by a drip-pan under the cars, and the first in large measure by the use of mats on trundles on which to lie when doing underneath work. Wood floors, on account of the readiness with which they absorb oil, should not be considered.

"Whether washing is done outside or inside, the floor should be drained. It is usual to drain toward the center of the space under the car and insert an iron grating there. This gets rid of the water as directly as possible, but it leaves the car in a bad position in case of spilled gasoline taking fire. A safer plan is to drain the water toward and outside of the doors. The floor should slope from east side of the car to a central channel, so that there is no tendency for the car to roll when the brakes are released. This central channel should extend just beyond the front door, and terminate in a grating leading to the drain. A cross channel three inches wide and two inches deep extending the width of the door just outside the latter will catch any water which might otherwise flow past the door into the court, and will lead it to the drain.

"It is well to insert a trap in the drain pipe to prevent gasoline from entering the drain, and if connection is made to the sewer this is imperative."

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY'S VAST GROWTH

"The American Motor-Car Manufacturers' Association has just finished an analysis of the automobile industry," says *Printer's Ink*, New York, "which shows that it has grown from two million dollars in 1898 to one hundred and thirty millions in 1908. The Association estimates that there are now about 160,000 automobiles in the United States, or just about twice as many as there are in Europe. Sixty-nine thousand automobiles are registered in New York State alone. There are now 2,500 agents, to say nothing of hundreds of sub-agents. The recent panic showed little falling off in the automobile business. No other business has ever had so phenomenal a development. It is said that few people have been able to secure any of the three or four leading automobiles since last November, so heavy has been the demand. The same condition prevails with other makes. Quite contrary to the prevalent idea that the best cars are made in Europe is the fact that in 1907 $5,756,972 worth of automobiles were exported and only $3,157,168 imported.

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CURRENT POETRY

Letters From Egypt

By Louis V. Ledoux

Memphis and Karnak, Luxor, Thebes, the Nile:
Of these your letters told; and I who read,
Saw loom on dim horizons Egypt's dead
In march across the desert, mile on mile;—
A ghostly caravan in slow defile
Between the sand and stars; and at their head
From unmapped darkness into darkness fled
The gods that all men feared a little while.

There black against the night I saw them loom,
With captive kings, and armies in array
Remembered only by their sculptured doom;
And thought: What Egypt was are we to-day.
Times's vanguard marched through some obscurer gloom;
The rearguard gathers; let us watch and pray.
—*The Pathfinder* (August).

In London Town

By Thomas Jones, Jr.

The road leads straight, the road leads far,
To London town;
And there the knights and ladies are
And brave renown:

But here with you I watch each pair
Pass up and down,
And wonder what they find so fair
In London town.
—*Everybody's Magazine* (August).

The Roads of the Heart

By Susan S. Mitchell

I walk within my heart and take
The roads he led me dear and dim
To where a fragile house I make
Of broken memories of him.

Without, they build me marble halls,
They call my comrades near and far.
Oh heart, more dear the wavering walls
Where all thy shattered treasures are.
—*From "The Living Chalice and Other Poems."*

Midsummer Eve

By Thomas Wood Stevens

The ragged clouds that sweep across the moon
Show starry spaces through their tattered gray,
And winds that high aloft like eagles play
Make here a moaning like the hum of noon,
So far, so faint; and in the eyes of June
Is silence wide and wistful; now, they say,
Queen Mab, discrowned, regains her ancient sway
And long-forgotten pomp. Crave now a boon.

This night the gates of Time are left ajar,
And through his garden in the scented gloom
We steal to find the rose of yesterday;
We come where shadowy bards and heroes are,
And burn with loves that sing beyond the tomb
Through this blue night of dreaming disarray.
—*Everybody's Magazine* (August).

Pears'

Pears' Soap is made in a clean, sun-flooded factory; then stored a full year in a dry, airy place, before coming to you.

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Established in 1789.

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A Mellin's Food little girl.

A mother, who had nursed her baby until she was three months old, found that artificial feeding would soon have to be resorted to.

She wrote us and asked if doctors ever recommended

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The formula of Mellin's Food was originated by Liebig, one of the greatest scientists the world has ever known.

Liebig's son and son-in-law were both doctors, and it was for their children, that he produced and gave to the world a new and better way of preparing fresh milk, so that it could be given successfully to babies.

Under the direction and patronage of doctors the sale of Mellin's Food has spread throughout the world, so that to-day there is scarcely a place inhabited by civilized people, where Mellin's Food cannot be found.

Mellin's Food is not only the most scientific food, but it is the most practical as well. As it does not contain starch, it requires no boiling. It is to be added to fresh cow's milk, and when this is done, it modifies the milk to baby's tender needs, and makes the best substitute for mother's milk yet devised.

If the feeding of your baby troubles you, ask your doctor about Mellin's Food. Ask him to show you how to prepare it. He will do so and gladly too you may be sure.

Our beautiful book, "The Care and feeding of Infants", will help you to remember what he tells you. It is Free to mothers.

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Boston, Mass.

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Please send me a copy of your book, "The Care & Feeding of Infants", and a Sample Bottle of Mellin's Food to try.

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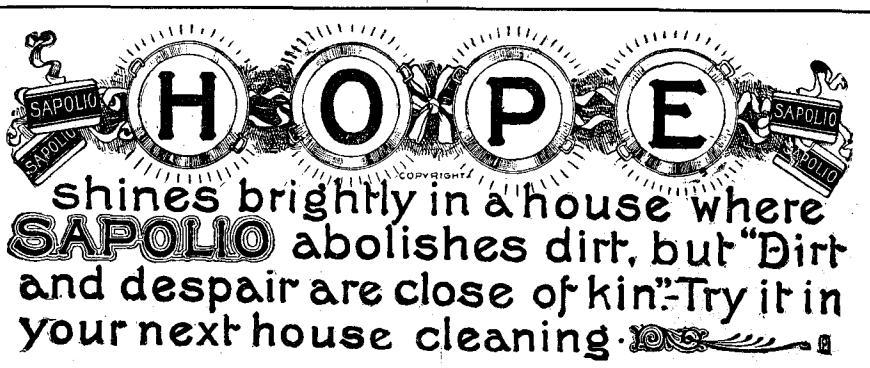

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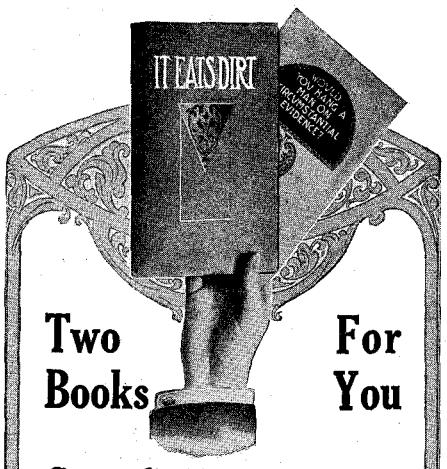

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A handy, portable electric machine easily attached to your electric current; easily operated by anyone. Cleans everything in one operation without the need of removing any thing. Dustless; almost silent. Made in three sizes — for homes; for mansions or small public buildings; for office buildings, theatres, hotels, etc.

The "Invincible" is not a toy; it has proven its superiority by years of successful service.

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SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
F. E. McGURRIN—*PRES.* EST. 1890

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE RAINBOW-HUED FUNERAL OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR

THERE is a barbaric splendor about all Chinese public functions and celebrations that may seem childish to the western mind. Yet often the gorgeous display of colors and the massing of great crowds of people combine to give an impression never to be forgotten. Of the display marking the funeral of the late Chinese Emperor last spring a spectator writes as follows in the Chicago *News:*

The procession was headed by a body of troops, cavalry, mounted infantry, and infantry. Next, came some two dozen camels and a mob of white pack ponies with their burdens concealed beneath cloths of imperial yellow. These were followed by men mounted on the shaggiest of ponies and drest in the red cloaks to be seen at all Chinese funerals, bearing red banners with devices which I wished I understood. Against this was contrasted a great splash of yellow as the body of lama priests moved past us in their yellow coats. Then came bearers, drest in red like the men on the ponies, bearing canopies of purple, yellow, red, and white and banners of the same splendid colors, and behind them two large yellow chairs, closely followed by more canopies rivaling those that had preceded them. After these drove Prince Ching in a closed carriage, surrounded by a large bodyguard such as one sees daily in the streets at Peking. At this point there was a short gap, and then white disks of paper, cut to resemble copper cash and flung high into the air, announced the approach of the hearse. It was borne by 128 bearers, whose red dresses contrasted vividly with its brilliant yellow, and after it came another body of troops and then a crowd of carts.

So the procession ended and passed, and this bald description of it can give little idea of its brilliance. For, as in the case of the arrival of the Dalai Lama, so in this, what fascinated and overcame one was the splendor and the blaze of colors and these the pen can not produce. But I think I could turn fanatic, in my insistence on their excellence. They moved me yesterday like music when wave after wave of sound toss and dash against the soul. I do not exaggerate when I say this. The colors of the procession yesterday were magnificent; they were worth going a hundred miles to see.

Those canopies and flags, those chairs, that hearse, they were wonderful, a rainbow fit indeed to circle an emperor journeying to the darkness of the grave. I deny, too, what hundreds of people would say—that these colors are barbaric. The Chinese are right. They bury the greatest of their dead with the greatest of all earthly splendors, the colors of the sunset.

WATCHING BLÉRIOT'S FLIGHT

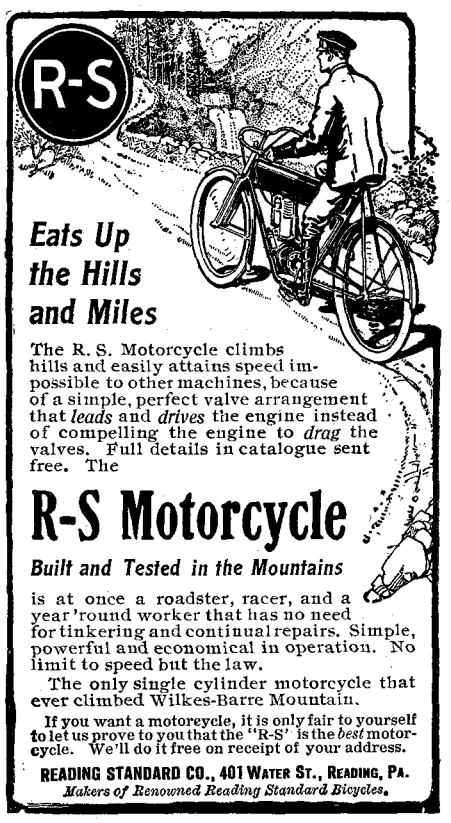
SEVERAL French newspaper men accompanied Mme. Blériot on the torpedo boat which conveyed Blériot on his recent flight from Calais to Dover. The boat waited, circling about near shore, until the signal agreed upon told that the daring Frenchman had started. It was just at sunrise, and all were eagerly looking for the aeroplane, while Captain Poigier was turning his vessel's course toward the English coast. The representative of *Le Matin* (Paris) tells the story thus:

All of a sudden, at a moment when no one was yet expecting it, I discovered the monoplane above the dunes.

"There it is, there it is!" I yelled like a madman.

Every one rushed to the starboard rail and turned their glasses in this direction. Only Mme. Blériot, standing in a corner, did not desire to see for herself. This plucky woman, who all through the morning showed memorable courage in spite of our anxieties, who could smile, even laugh, when she really wanted to cry, broke down a little. But instantly checking this emotion of the first moment, she looked, watched, admired like the rest of us.

It was truly splendid, and enthusiasm kept us silent. The bird flew straight toward the sea, it skimmed the cliffs of Sangatte. It flew with speed



Eats Up the Hills and Miles

The R. S. Motorcycle climbs hills and easily attains speed impossible to other machines, because of a simple, perfect valve arrangement that *leads* and *drives* the engine instead of compelling the engine to *drag* the valves. Full details in catalogue sent free. The

R-S Motorcycle

Built and Tested in the Mountains

is at once a roadster, racer, and a year 'round worker that has no need for tinkering and continual repairs. Simple, powerful and economical in operation. No limit to speed but the law.

The only single cylinder motorcycle that ever climbed Wilkes-Barre Mountain.

If you want a motorcycle, it is only fair to yourself to let us prove to you that the "R-S" is the *best* motorcycle. We'll do it free on receipt of your address.

READING STANDARD CO., 401 WATER ST., READING, PA.
Makers of Renowned Reading Standard Bicycles.

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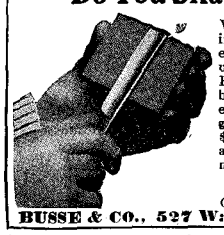

With a **Busse Dry Hone** you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

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The Literary Digest

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that was disconcerting, with a wonderful steadiness which gave an impression of complete security.

We were making nineteen knots.

"Twenty-one knots!" shouted the captain.

The *Escopette* bounded over the waves. We were now on a line parallel to Blériot's course. But we did not seem to be gaining.

"Twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five knots!" thundered the captain successively.

The boat responded beautifully. It raced through the foaming waves. Ours was a keen race, but our handicap was too heavy.

Gracefully, obediently, responding instantly to the will of its pilot, Blériot's aeroplane flew ahead without giving its convoyers the slightest occasion for apprehension. We hoped that it might make zigzags to keep its elevation. But Blériot was already far away. After half an hour at sea he was nothing but a black point on the horizon; then he disappeared in the mist.

Five o'clock had come and we were still only half way across the strait. The minutes seemed like hours. We searched the horizon in the hope of discovering something. Yes, there was something moving from west to east, something which looked marvelously like the monoplane. Our hearts stood still with fear. Laugh if you will; that something, that line which moved was a flight of ducks. The anguish had been intense.

There was the English coast at last, and we sought on all sides some sign that might put us on the track. But there was no such sign. Anxiety and anguish again possest us. If this man had suddenly fallen into the sea, had been seized by a current, and no one had seen him! What a catastrophe, what a tragedy! Altho our hearts misgave us we put a good face on it. Dover harbor drew near. Here perhaps we should learn something. Perhaps there would be a crowd upon the quays to signal to us that the great deed had been done. Some little white clouds showed themselves against the opaque background.

"Some bombs have been fired!" we shouted.

We believed nothing; we knew nothing, we waited in a state so nervous that nothing—not even the thought that Blériot had succeeded—could reassure us.

At last we were inside Dover harbor. It seemed like a city of the dead. Not a boat came toward us. From the quays not a single cry of rejoicing came to us. It was a moment of agony never to be forgotten. Blériot had not arrived! Otherwise there would have been some one to expect us, to reassure the wife who, altho a little pale, still bore up bravely.

The captain ordered his sailors to go and get the news. They hastened away toward the Admiralty buildings, then after a minute one of them waved his handkerchief as a sign of success.

The triumph was certain. No one could longer doubt it. Then with the same rapture we and the sailors broke out in shouts of joy, in hurrahs that reached the old wall of Dover Castle.

The success was complete. "Vive Blériot!" "Hurrah for Blériot!" In the captain's cabin we reassembled again, weeping like children and laughing to excuse ourselves for that moment of weakness which brought us back to earth.

But on the quay by the railroad station there is some one moving, some one making signs. It is Blériot, who comes to find out—every one in his turn—where his wife can be.

With the help of two fishing-boats we go alongside the quay and greet him. Then we all have the pleasure of embracing this remarkable man and of giving him the kiss of friendship, which men exchange only because it is genuine, real, sincere. Then we weep again like great big children. The English who assist at this little family scene stand in silent amazement.

This time there is no doubt about the triumph.

Providential Escape.—The old lady had had a severe illness, and she was relating its vicissitudes to a friend or two in the grocer's shop when the minister came in. "It's only by the Lord's mercy," she piously declared, "that I'm not in heaven to-night."—*Manchester Guardian.*

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HAS NO EQUAL

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Dioxogen

THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

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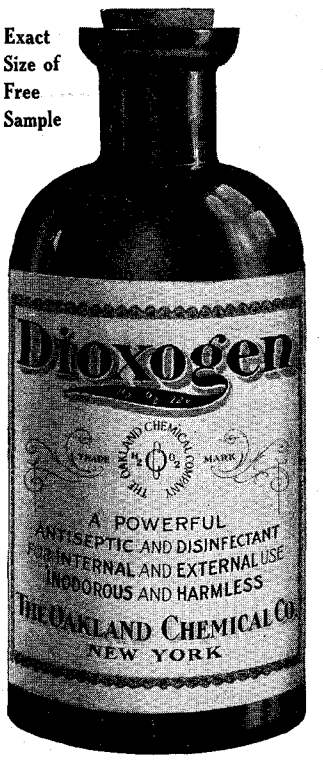

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THERE are a hundred kinds of ordinary peroxide of hydrogen upon the market. Many of these are only suitable for bleaching and other commercial purposes; their sale for personal toilet and medicinal use is only possible because neither retailer nor consumer fully understands their character. DIOXOGEN the *pure* Peroxide of Hydrogen, is made *exclusively* for personal use.

DIOXOGEN is 25% stronger than the legal (U. S. P.) standard requires, 33⅓% stronger than most, and 50% stronger than many makes of ordinary peroxide.

DIOXOGEN retains its effectiveness when diluted many times with water (the exact proportion depends upon each particular use), and is, therefore, much more economical than the weaker and less pure solutions. Some of these may cost less in the original package but are always more expensive in actual use. Although much stronger than ordinary peroxide, DIOXOGEN is absolutely harmless. There is no other antiseptic and germicide of equal efficiency which may be used without the slightest danger of harmful results through misapplication.

DIOXOGEN does not require acetanilid, the preservative commonly used to keep ordinary peroxide from rapidly losing its strength. Acetanilid causes the objectionable taste and odor characteristic of such preparations.

DIOXOGEN is made *exclusively for personal use:* when you buy DIOXOGEN—and *only* when you buy DIOXOGEN—are you *sure* of getting *pure* peroxide of hydrogen. There is no uncertainty about DIOXOGEN; it is intended for, and is suitable and safe for toilet and medicinal purposes.

Among the many home uses of Dioxogen, its use as a "mouth wash" is perhaps the most common. If you are now using ordinary peroxide of hydrogen for this purpose, send for the trial bottle of Dioxogen and make this simple comparative test.

Make this test

First try Dioxogen (diluted according to directions) as a "mouth wash." Note its freedom from the slightest objectionable taste. Then try the ordinary peroxide in the same way, and note the decidedly disagreeable taste caused by the acetanilid *preservative.*

If you have never used Dioxogen, or if you have been buying ordinary Peroxide of Hydrogen for personal use, we want to send you a 2-oz. bottle entirely without cost to you. The very best evidence of the advantages of Dioxogen is Dioxogen itself and we want you to try it at our expense. We will also send booklet describing its many uses in the home. Cut off and mail coupon or send postal to-day.

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Aug. 14

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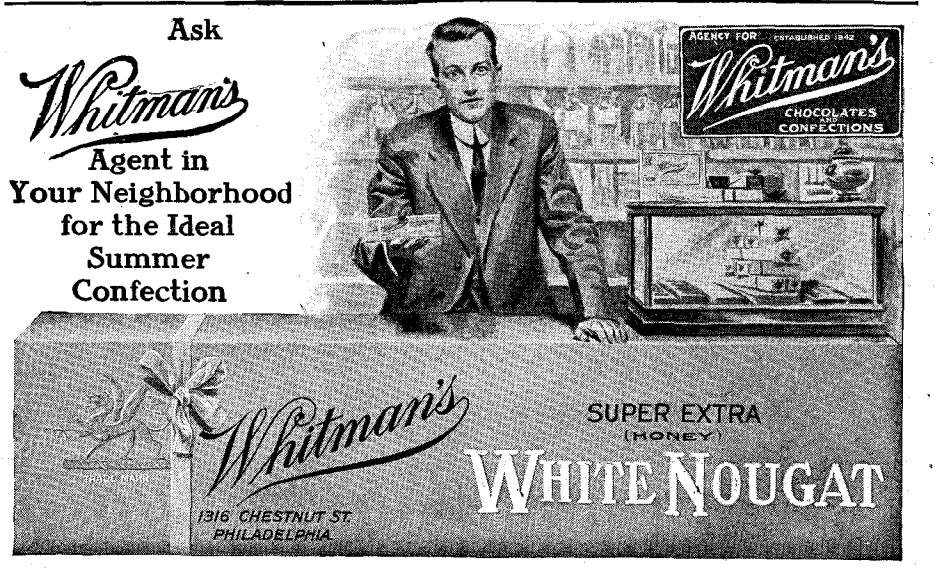

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"No one who smokes
SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE
could ever attempt to describe its delights."

The Tobaccos are all aged. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting. In the blending, seven different tobaccos are used. Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.

At Your Dealer's.
SEND 10 CENTS for sample which will convince.
THE SURBRUG COMPANY
132 Reade Street **New York.**

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Disillusioned.—They were in the thick of their first quarrel.

"I thought your tastes were simple," said the husband. "I didn't expect to find you such a high flier."

"Yes, you did," she answered; "you knew all about my being a high flier, as you call it, but you thought I'd be dirigible!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Just as a Starter.—UNCLE ELLERY—"Now, I'll learn ye to milk the cow."

NEPHEW FROM THE CITY—"Oh, unkie, I'm kinder 'fraid o' the cow; couldn't I just as well learn on the calf?"—*Life.*

Courtesy.—Four old Scotchmen, the remnant of a club formed some fifty years ago, were seated around the table in the club room. It was 5 A.M. and Dougal looked across at Donald and said in a thick, sleepy voice:

"Donald, d'ye notice what an awfu' peculiar expression there is on Jock's face?"

"Aye," says Donald, "I notice that; he's deead! He's been deead these four hours."

"What? Dead! Why did ye no tell me?"

"Ah, no—no—no," said Donald, "A'm no that kind o' man to disturb a convivial evening."—*Tit-Bits.*

Blind Youth.—"Does your son profit by your example?"

"Thunder, No! Why, he wants to get married."—*New York Herald.*

Meaning What?—HOSTESS—"It's beginning to rain. You'll get wet. I think you'd better stay to dinner."

DEPARTING GUEST—"Oh, dear, no! It's not raining so badly as all that."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

No Excuse.—An evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "that 'there will be weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth!'"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted, "I *have* no teeth."

"Madam," returned the evangelist, severely, "teeth will be provided."—*Success.*

Held in Reserve.—ALICE—"Ethel tells me she is engaged to Jack. Do you think she really means to marry him?"

KATE—"Not if she can get anybody else."—*Somerville Journal.*

The Head of the House.—Mrs. Grant was undoubtedly the disciplinarian in the family, and Mr. Grant, who was a very busy lawyer, was regarded by the two children as one of themselves, subject to the laws of "Mother." But one day Mrs. Grant became very ill, and at luncheon Mr. Grant, who felt that the children were already showing signs of "running wild," felt obliged to reprimand them.

"Gladys," he said, "stop that immediately or I shall have to take you from the table and spank you."

Instead of making the impression he had fondly hoped to do, he saw the two little imps glance in a surprized manner at each other and then simultaneously a grin broke over the faces of both culprits, and Gladys said in a voice of derisive glee:

"Oh, George, hear father trying to talk like mother!"—*Lippincott's.*

Brainless.—"Would you marry for money?" asked one girl of another. "Not I; I want brains!" was the reply. "Yes, I should think so," said the first speaker, "if you don't want to marry for money!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator.** No printers' ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. **Sent on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (print 8½ x 13 in.) **PRICE $5.00**
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Runs out of doors or inside without overheating or freezing, winter or summer. No smoke, flame, sparks or odor.

The Fuller & Johnson FARM PUMP ENGINE

Is quiet—practically no vibration. By attaching a piece of pipe for extra air chamber, will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet up in the air or 60 feet on the level. Fine for washing wagons and windows and for **FIRE PROTECTION.** Has pulley for running **any machine which can be run by hand,** and is so light it can be detached and taken anywhere in no time. **It's built like an automobile,** with the same care and same materials, and is so strong it should need no repairs for years.

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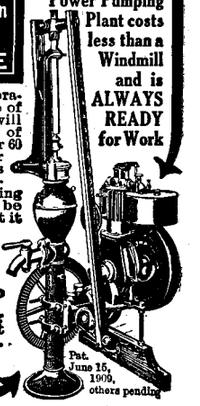

Pat. June 15, 1909, others pending

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.
REG. TRADE MARK

ALLYN-HILL COMPANY, General Insurance; Surety Bonds.
115 So. 12th St., TACOMA, WASH., June 24, 1909.
TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I used your "Save-the-Horse" on my horse, a valuable driving animal, for a spavin of two years' standing, and the horse now shows no signs of lameness, and is perfectly sound even with hard work on paved streets It is surely a great remedy and did great work for me. Very truly yours, FRANK ALLYN, JR.

$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low), **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Express Paid.*
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Yielding
FULL PROFITS:

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A GIFT to Sportsmen

THE STEEL LINING OF

UMC Arrow and Nitro Club SHOT SHELLS

About 12,000,000 men in the country love to hunt better than they love to eat.

Thousands of carloads of UMC shot shells each year contribute to their pleasure—heap up their enjoyment. Mark the attachment which this army of American Sportsmen must have for those sure-hitting UMC Shells of Quality.

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Shoot UMC shells—the **only** Steel Lined kind. They give best results in **Remington** and all other shotguns. They cost **no more** than the unlined kind

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The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

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***Agency*, 315 Broadway, New York City**

6%

Do You Want to Increase the Earning Power of Your Savings?

This Company offers you a two-year 6 Percent Certificate—amply secured by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies of Baltimore.

The security is absolute—The interest liberal.

Write To Any Publication

in which you see this advertisement as to the responsibility and trustworthiness of this Company.

We have an interesting booklet that every one with a Savings Account ought to have—Ask for it.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
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Marvelous.—"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm," said a photographer to an agriculturist. "Did you catch my laborers in motion?" asked the farmer. "I think so." "Ah, well, science is a wonderful thing!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Apropos of the Tariff.—"I believe President Taft has done what he believed to be his highest duty."

"Yes, he has secured the lowest duty possible."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

In Darkest Africa.—GUIDE—"Come! Quick! Your Excellency. I have spotted a leopard."

FAMOUS HUNTER—"Here! Here, no nature-faking goes on this outfit. Leopards have always been spotted."—*Washington Herald.*

What Every Journalist Knows.—NICE OLD LADY—"Will you kindly tell me if the lady who writes 'The Mother's Page' every week in your paper is in? I want to tell her how much I have enjoyed reading her articles on 'The Evening Hour in the Nursery.'"

OFFICE BOY—"That's him over there with the pink shirt, smokin' a pipe."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The Cynic on Surgery.—"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"

"My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."—*Richmond Evening Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 30.—An earthquake in Mexico results in serious loss of life and property.

July 31.—Count Zeppelin sails in his dirigible balloon from Friedrichshafen to Frankfort, a distance of 220 miles, at an average speed of twenty-one miles an hour.

August 1.—The city of Acapulco, Mexico, is destroyed by an earthquake shock, accompanied by a tidal wave.

August 2.—Nicholas II. arrives at Cowes and is met by members of the English royal family.

August 3.—A general strike, involving thousands of workingmen, seriously threatens public order in Sweden.

August 4.—The Colombian Congress chooses Gonzalez Valencia as President to fill out the unexpired term of General Reyes, who recently resigned.

Nicholas II. lands at Cowes and visits King Edward VII.

August 5.—Nicholas II. leaves England.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 31.—The House of Representatives adopts the conference report on the Tariff Bill by a vote of 195 to 183.

August 5.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the Tariff Bill by a vote of 47 to 31.

President Taft signs the Payne Tariff Bill.

GENERAL

July 30.—Orville Wright completes the Government tests at Fort Myer, by flying with one passenger ten miles in a straight-away course with turn, at a speed of over forty-two miles an hour.

July 31.—The Wright aeroplane is formally recognized as the arm of the aeroplane corps of the United States Army, and Wilbur Wright is appointed instructor.

August 2.—The lower house of the Alabama Legislature passes unanimously a resolution favoring the income-tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

August 3.—Mayor Johnson's Schmidt ordinance, for three-cent fares on certain of Cleveland's street-car lines is defeated by a popular referendum in that city.

In a speech at Seattle, Governor Johnson, of Minnesota declares that in politics the East is depriving the West of her due share of power and prestige.

"Lightning"

has struck

AFRICA

So has

"Sharpshooter"

Use either in hunting large or small game.

FOR RIFLES ONLY

Send 12 cents in stamps for a set of six Pictures illustrating "A Day's Hunt." Address Dept. Z,

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5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

Our first mortgages are recognized as the highest form of investment, as they yield 5½% and 6% per annum and are secured by productive farm land. Please write for our list of mortgages and booklet "A."

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The Safest Way To Earn 6%

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Some of these bonds are municipal obligations, like School Bonds. They form a tax lien on the real property within the district.

They are serial bonds, so one may make short-time or long time investments. Each year, as part of the bonds are paid, the security back of the rest is increased.

The bonds pay six per cent—a higher rate than one can obtain on any other large class of bonds equally well secured.

The bonds are for $100, $500 and $1,000, so one may invest either little or much.

These are ideal bonds, and they have become the most popular bonds that we handle.

We are the largest dealers in Reclamation Bonds. In the past 15 years we have sold 70 separate issues, without a dollar of loss to any investor.

Now we have written a book based on all this experience, and the book is free. Please send this coupon today for it, for you owe to yourself a knowledge of the facts.

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First National Bank Bldg. CHICAGO — **50 Congress Street BOSTON**

Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Bond Book, "The World's Greatest Industry."

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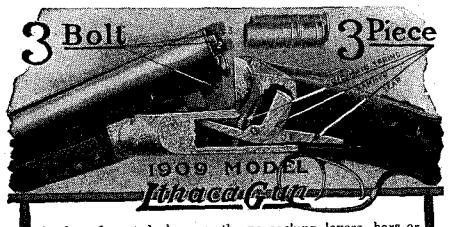

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"L. M. B.," New York.—The construction and punctuation of the following sentence are correct: "Could you send this to us immediately, we will be able to use it in the July number," according to the following statement from Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language": "By placing the verb or its *auxiliary* before the subject, the conditional word may be omitted." For instance, "I would engage him, *if* I could trust him." "*Could* I trust him, I would engage him."

"J. A. B.," Independence, Cal.—"Chauffeur is pronounced show"fur'; and "tonneau" is pronounced ton"no'—the first *o* as in "not," the second, as in "no." "Casserole" is the French term for stew-pan, or saucepan. It has a further meaning, however, of a mold in the shape of a hollow vessel of boiled rice, or of mashed potato, baked, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served "en casserole."

"Mrs. H.," Syracuse, N. Y.—The spelling *Cafereria* is not recorded in any work of reference to which we have access. There are, however, "Caffraria" and "Kaffraria," a name used formerly to denote a country in southeastern Africa now divided among Cape Colony, Natal, and Zululand.

"A Subscriber," New York.—The correct way to render the sentence you submit is, "His wife preceded him to the grave by ten years," or ". . . ten years before."

"J. F. N.," Lytle, Tex.—Both "systematize" and "systemize" are in use. The first form has the consensus of usage in its favor and is recorded as the preferred form of all dictionaries. When usage favors the second form preference will probably be given it by all lexicons.

The word "symptomatology" is derived from "symptomatize" and "ology," and is, therefore, correctly formed. "Symptology" has no vogue at present but simplification of spelling may lead us to it.

"H. L. A.," Moscow, Ida.—"Esto perpetua!" means "May it (or mayst thou) last forever!" The words were Pietro Sarpi's dying apostrophe to Venice, January 15, 1623.

"E. G. R.," Syracuse, N. Y.—The suffix "-ery" denotes a business, a place of business, or a place where things are collected; therefore, such a word as "condensery" might be used to denote a place where condensing is done or where condensers are collected. The suffix "-ery" is used in nouns of French origin and "condenser" is one of these.

"P. E.," New York.—The correct form is "all right"; this is the commonly accepted form to-day. Formerly "alright" had some vogue and like "already" was formed of two words, but altho "all ready" was displaced early in our literature (1380) by "already" "all right" did not meet with the same fate.

"N. H. D.," Richfield, Ida.—(1) In signification there is no difference whatever between "commence" and "begin"; the former word is from the Latin, the latter is Saxon and preferred before an infinitive. (2) The word you seek is, possibly, "outlet," for "egress," "exit," "issue" do not express the idea of recession. There are also "outflow," "effluence," "efflux," "effluxion," "outpour."

"S. L. M.," New York.—Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound (*s, x, ce, se,* or dental *ge*) add the apostrophe and *s* except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound; as Fox's room; fox' skin.

"J. G. F.," Cleveland, O., and "C. B.," McCook, Neb.—The use of "like" for "as" is condemned by the purists and in its department of Faulty Diction the STANDARD DICTIONARY condemns it. It is to be found repeatedly in Shakespeare, but mostly in colloquial speech and as a colloquial use it has been given place in the dictionaries.

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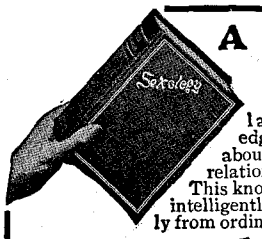

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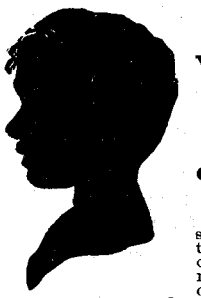

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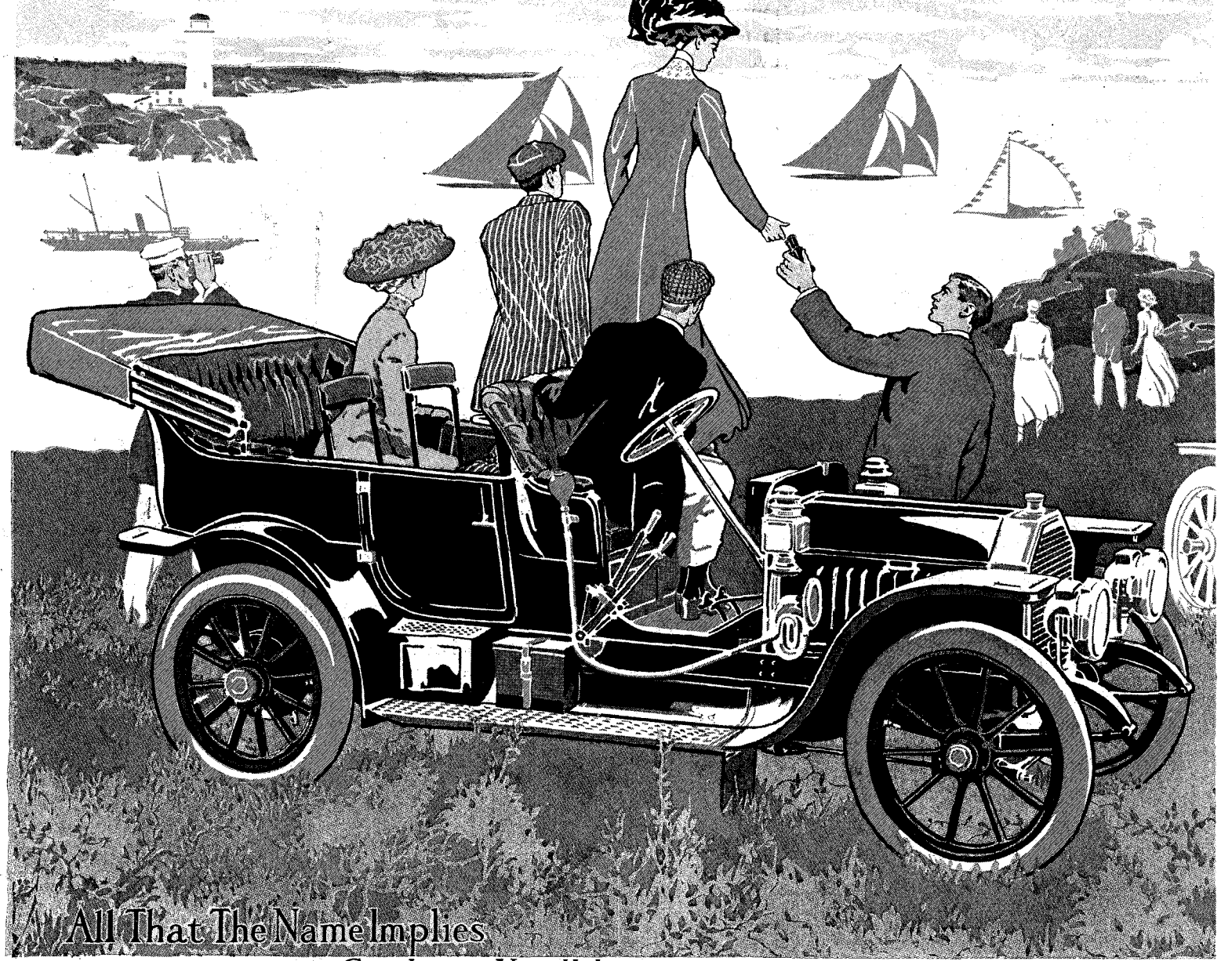

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